INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 152-- BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 26 1928

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
30 June	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		16,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
11 „	Morea * ..		10,953
3 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind .		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	now sail direct	20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	from Bombay	16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..	without trans-	16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	shipment at	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,086

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*** Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.**

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
16th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3767	18th June	29th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

*** Passenger Steamer.**

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July
Kaiori Maru 9th Aug.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Hakone Maru 11th July.
Suwa Maru 25th July

Orient California Service Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Siberia Maru 24th July.
Taiyo Maru 7th Aug.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22997

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
26th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
4th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
27th June	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
29th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,13,362/
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	23th June	5th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-nd-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the hape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

KENYA DAILY MAIL

(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum.

PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

If you Want

What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—for the Sant State, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Companion to Maharaj Kumar Saheb (sportsman preferred), Forest Officer, Overseer, Personal Assistant Huzur Office (conservant with Accountancy and Treasury Work and Risaldar Intending candidates should apply stating qualifications, age, caste, sub caste and salary desired to the DEWAN, Sant State, Sant-Rampur, (Rewa Kantha).

A 30630

WANTED—A MALE or LADY TEACHER for Vanita Vishram English School: Apply to the Principal.

A 30628

WANTED AN ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON, G.B. V.C. or G. P. V. C. Salary Rs. 80-10-130, with cycle allowance Rs. 10 a month. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Karachi Panjrapore Association, Karachi.

A 30629

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for sale of hosiery and cotton woollen and silk cloth on pay and T. A. upto Rs. 225 —p. m. Apply to: DAVI CHAND GURDIAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.

A R993

WANED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R981

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted on very decent Salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten thousand rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please correspond with Box No. 2154 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 3060

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.

A 30488

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.

JA 30506

MEDICAL

WHITE LEPROSY—WHITE PATCHES—Surely cured in a month by these harmless Electuary for Internal and oil for External uses. On failure price refunded. Price together Rs. 7/- Tibbi Medical Works, No. 65, Darbhanga.

F R925B

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal.

M 30556

FOR SALE.

WHO KILLED KAKOMI.

No body. You can't do it. Not even the Dhobi. Get your Shikar Coats and Sports Coats, made from KAKOMI Khaki Drill. Unrivalled for rough wear. From Rs. 8|14|- each.

DON'T SAY . . . !

—when you see another shirt "gone west", but make a resolve to buy KAKOMI Long Life Shirtings next time. In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—

—that wears a crown! But easy lies the man who wears KAKOMI Pyjamas really comfortable and serviceable sleeping wear—White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen.

RS. 3|6|- PER PAIR!

That's the price of KAKOMI Khaki Shorts. Probably the best value ever offered. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required).

Kakomi Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,

CAWNPORE.

K. 2.

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

R R994

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that scrip for five second preference shares Nos. S.P. 344705|709 in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., have been LOST or STOLEN. The shares are my property and application has been made by me to the Company for the issue of duplicate scrip. Any one dealing with the aforesaid shares will do so at his own risk.

RISHI KUMAR BANERJEE. C.E.,
72, "O" Road, Jamshedpur.

R1002

NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.

30516

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 809 of 1926.

VASSONJI KALLIANJI OOKA. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4813 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, New No. 3002, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3, 4|7055 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 525-526-527 and 528 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kaikhushru Mancherji Adenwalla, on or towards the West by the property of L. P. D'Souza and Sons and on or towards the North by the property known as Shashtri hall and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3378 (1-2), 3378 (3), 3378 (3a), 3378 (4), 3378 (5) and Street Nos. 33-35-35A-35B-35C and 35D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30608

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GIRDER SPANS FOR BRIDGES BETWEEN BHOPAL & JHANSI.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1928, for the supply of Steelwork etc., required for the following girder spans:—

6—20 ft. Spans.
5—30 ft. Spans.
21—60 ft. Spans.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for girder spans." Tenders not compiying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. The tender form with specification, conditions of Contract, and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in "The Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1928.

30619

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Arya Bhuwan," Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty, bank furniture such as large Godrej safe on stand, cupboard, clock, counters, chairs, benches writing tables, partition screen, etc., etc.

The above will be on view one day before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and in pursuance to order of the court dated 20th February 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 10th July next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with buildings and tenements standing thereon situate at Ripon Road admeasuring about 226 square yards registered under Collector's Old Nos. 125, 524, New No. J|13645, Old Survey, Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 31|3554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3877 (21) Street No. 64 J. and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Ismailji Peerbhai Nettarvala, on the North by the property of Valli Saheb Atarwalla and on the South by the Mahomedan Street.

The property realises Rs. 426 per month as rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FERGUSON ROAD, (WORLI LOVE GROVE ROAD, OPPOSITE WORLI HILL).

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2328 of 1927 (Raote vs. Raote) and pursuant to the Consent Orders dated 19th December 1927 and 26th March. 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 496 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A1|12236, New Survey No. 1AA|3132 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1105 (5a), Street Nos. 109DD, and bounded on the East by lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the West partly by lot No. 2 partly by lot No. 5 and partly by a Municipal passage, on the South by a Municipal passage and on the North partly by Ferguson Road, partly by lot No. 3 and partly by lot No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla, Peeroz-Shaw and Papa, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY At 6 P.M.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

MATINEES Next Thursday and Friday at 6 p. m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES

10 Famous Continental Artists

Dancing such as you have never seen before!

Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Stupendous Two and a Half Million Dollar Paramount Epic of Pirate Days in 10 Thundering Reels:—

SONS OF THE SEA

Featuring a Cast of Famous Favourites including the Beauty—

ESTHER RALSTON

And the Celebrated Comedian

WALLACE BEERY

BIGGEST SEA STORY EVER PICTURISED—MAGNIFICENT IN THEME—TREMENDOUS IN ACTION AND SUSPENSE!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET

with a great cast including

ANITA STEWART
BERT LYTELL
LIONEL BELMORE

A romance of untamed devotion, tense with adventure and sacrifice, rich with the beauty of the exotic South Seas.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Bhai Mathuradas Thackersey, Receiver appointed by Consent Order passed by the High Court on 17th December, 1925, and in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Consent Order dated 16th August 1927 in High Court Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manekial Morlidhar and ors.):

Valuable jewellery ornaments consisting of rings, ear-rings, collar buttons, buttis, Marquiss rings, bracelets, necklaces, etc., set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MIDNIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

EXCESSIVE RAINS IN CENTRAL BELT—GENERAL BUYING AND SHORT COVERING—MARKET ACTIVE AND STRONG—FUTURES 46 TO 54 POINTS UP.

New York, June 23.

The New York futures market was active and strong particularly influenced by reports of heavy rains in the Central belt. There was a considerable rush of buying by bulls and covering by shorts improved by 50 points with October 21.96. The buying and selling range being 3 points, the market closed at a rise of 46 to 54 points. Spot Cotton improved 45 points to 22.25c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 45 points. Spot prices advanced 40 points to 21.93c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 23rd instant:—

Heavy rains Central belt. General buying on continued bad weather.

October highest 21.96 (at about the close) lowest 21.59 (at the opening.)

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from New York:—

(1) Texas fairly good. Elsewhere worse. June shows no improvement.

(2) Heavy general buying on continued heavy rains and poor crop reports.

Remark:—After the recent advance it is reasonable to expect reactions. We strongly advise clients to take advantage of any of these which may occur in order to increase their holdings.

H. I. & Vose:—New York Cables:—"Cotton: Consider crop in precarious condition; any further setback likely to alarm trade and speculative public. Bears very timid: contracts already scarce; with seasonable weather see only limited possibilities of short side. Can visualise much higher prices in July and August with normal summer deterioratie which believe plant lacking in growth vitality to withstand."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 25.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-28
Receipts to date 23-6-28	8255000	12890000
,, Yesterday do	5000	4000
Exports to date do	7097000	10747000
Stock at Ports 22-6-28	933000	1328000
,, Interior Towns do	463000	502000
,, Liverpool 22-6-28	844000	1327000
Visible Supply 22-6-28	3068000	4214000
Quantity in Sight do	14019000	18779000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 25.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,491
Linseed	4,946
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	789
Gingellyseeds	282
Poppyseed	138
Groundnuts	3,111
Castorseed	2,686
Rice	9,884
Myrabollams	1,935
Cottonseed	1,853
Mowraseed	797
Gram	1,361
Joowar	5,648
Barley	514
Bajree	1,886
Coal	2,008 tons.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 25.

400 Volkart Bros. Sargoda 425
100 Ralli Bros. Shegaon 338
300 Khamgaon 338
300 Do. Amraoti 375
100 Forbes & Co. Deulgaon 363
100 Nissoo & Co. Akola 345
100 Do. Wadhwan 397
200 Jetha Devji Kalajin 380
200 Volkart Bros. Broach 0425
100 Do. Jagadia 462
100 Ozoburni & Co. Katol 390
100 Do. Nagpur 389
100 Japan T. & Co. Limbdi 400
100 Do. Halda 359
200 Do. Anjar 363
200 Do. Muthia 306
100 P. Crystal & Co. Bhayabadar 305
100 Sanaram Joharmal Nagar 390
100 Chaturbhuj Jeram Parbhani 335
100 A. Damodar Botad 392

ASTHMA.
No matter who have failed. Sure and Speedy Cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what causes. Cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
S. SHERMAN, Pallibhanga (Pariipur..

LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL BUYING ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 4 TO 3 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, June 23.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points. There was general buying but higher prices induced long liquidation. Crop accounts continue unfavourable and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Spot prices improved 9 points to 11-74d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire futures closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Egyptian cotton closed 2 to 1 point lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 23rd instant:—

General buying on unfavourable crop accounts meeting long liquidation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.—"Light to moderate rains Eastern Belt, Central Belt and Arkansas. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

4-55 p.m.:—"Heavy general buying on bad weather. Shorts covering.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Liverpool Cables:—Outsiders buying in consequence of too much rain. Splendid weather for weevil."

"Spinners' takings so far this season are 14,427,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 23.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 23-6-28 Bales.
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	380,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	271,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	243,000
Total Afloat	156,000
American Cotton Afloat	47,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	34,000
Total World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	247,000
Great Britain Takings	37,000
U.S.A. and Canada Takings	77,000
Continent, etc. Takings	121,000
Japan, China etc. Takings	12,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 25.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

23-6-28.	This year	Last year
Khandesh 11	304,548	312,516
Central India 102	294,217	294,065
Barsi & Nagar 351	312,395	197,618
Hyderabad-Gaorani	116,645	68,368
Berar 807	722,648	564,759
Central Provinces	303,588	227,462
Total Oomras 1,271	2,054,041	1,664,788
Dholera 832	299,270	180,678
N.-W. Provinces 100	64,328	57,379
Rajputana 172	52,500	53,773
Sind-Punjab	136,184	115,119
Broach 110	266,735	237,260
Coompta & Dharwar 166	123,403	119,757
Westerns-Northerns 132	42,686	60,530
Cocoanada	7	464
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	32,345	29,370
Persian	4,853	4,199
American	84,801	297,225
Egyptian & African	67,487	76,385
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	69	252
Total	2,783 3,228,709	2,897,119

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st June

In full-pressed Bales.

23-6-28.	This year	Last year
Europe	5,247 693,691	328,497
Japan & China	7,000 1,099,606	1,374,062
Coast Ports	107 23,617	20,799
Up-country by Rail	84,779	121,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	41,847	19,981
Total	12,354 1,943,540	1,864,391

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 25.

Costorseeds Delivery September Opening 51/7, Highest 57/12, Closing 57/11.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/7, Lowest 4/9 7-1/2, Closing 4/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 57/2, Highest 57/6, Lowest 57/4, Closing 57/5.

BOMBAY.

OPENS HIGHER ON FIRM NEW YORK—LONG LIQUIDATION—IMPROVED ADVICES FROM LIVERPOOL—CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, June 25.

Following a sharp rise of 46 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 406|8 for J.|A. Broach and after improving annas 4 prices ruled easy on long liquidation. Liverpool opening advices were quiet and prices declined to Rs. 403|8 but recovered on better Liverpool cables and rates at 4-3-0 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.	A.	406	4 0
Broach A.	M.	414	4 0
Oomra July	370	8 0
Oomra D.	J.	380	8 0
Bengal July	344	8 0
Bengal D.	J.	344	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Later advices of Liverpool 30 points higher induced the local market to open at Rs. 407 for J.-A. Broach. There was general buying and prices improved to Rs. 408|4. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	408	0	0
Broach A.-M.	416	0	0
Oomra July	373	0	0
Oomra D. J.	383	0	0
Bengal July	346	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	345	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

June	239.80+2.10
September	245.80+2.40
December	248.10+2.60

HOLIDAYS

The Bombay market will remain open on Thursday the 28th inst. between noon and 3 P. M. being "Ashadi Ekadashi" and will remain entirely closed on Friday the 29th inst. being "Ashura".

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 25.

Bengal 345 D/J.
Bengal 345 July.
Broach 414 A/M.
Broach 406 J/A.
Oomra 381 D/J.
Oomra 371 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	366	359	352	345	337
S. P.	364	357	350	343	335
Rajputana	366	359	352	345	337
Broach		423	418	408	401
S. D.		418	413	406	399
P. A.		433	428	421	413
K. V.		409	406	401	394
Dholera		406	403	398	391
Kalajin		406	403	398	391
Cutch			418	413	406
Surat		470	465	460	455
Rajpipla		466	461	456	451
Navsari		490	485	480	475
Oomra No. 3	388	381	374	364	
C. P. No. 1	410	403	396	386	
C. P. No. 2	399	392	385	375	
Khandesh		370	360	350	340
Muthia			350	340	330

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 25.

The Market has ruled steady and prices are unchanged arund yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the colsing quotation ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/7-1/2 per cwt FBH
S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9/7-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment May Rs. 9/6 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 8/12 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 8/11-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/13-1/2 per cwt FBH
,, Jan-March Rs. 9/0-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 25.

3 Months discounts 3 29/32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9.
Ashad 21/7.
Sawan 21/8.
National City 21/8/3.
Narondas Monordas 21/6.
Narrondas Motilal 21/6/9.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 25.

London Ready 27/6.
London Forward 27/6.
American Cent 60/2.
China Opening 2/8/10 Closing 2/8/10.
Ready 63/3.
Ashad Opening 63/, Highest 63/6, Lowest 62/15, Closing 63/3.
Tejimundi 0/13/0.
Sawan 62/14, 63/4, 62/13, 63/6, 63/1.
Tejimundi 1/13.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. American sold. China bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Market has more steady appearance.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5-7|8.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 June.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32 July|Aug.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|8 June|Aug.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 Sept.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276.
Bank's selling T T 275-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 274-1|4.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269-1|4.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128
Bank's buying 60 Days 125
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 139-3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 184
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.87-3/4 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8 11/16 25th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 15/16 23rd inst.
London/Paris 124.20 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.30 23rd inst.
London/Italy 92.75 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10-1/2 23rd inst. £4-4-10-1/2 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 27-3/8 23rd inst. 27-1/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 27-3/8 23rd inst. 27 3/16 22nd inst
Silver New York Ready 60-1/4 23rd inst. 60 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 29/32 per cent 23rd inst. 3-1/7 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent 23rd inst. and 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent 3 mos. 3-1/2 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	355	
Bengal Fine	350	340
Bengal FG.	345	355
Sindh-Punjab Fine	350	340
Sindh-Punjab FG.	345	335
Wardha-Hinght. Fine	395	385
Nagpur Fine	395	385
Yeotmal Fine	390	375
Arvi Fine	390	375
Amraoti Fine	380	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	372/75	355
Mulkapur Fine	362/65	345/50
Khandesh Fine	358/60	340
Muthia Fine		325/30
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	375	
Purna FG. GS.	350	340
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.		340
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365/70	340/45
Burwah Sanavad Fine	360/65	335/40
Surat	465	
Navsari		
Broach FG.	400/405	
Broach Fine	410/415	
Westerns MG.	385	
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia	475/80	
Miraj Sangli	400	
Compta Good	410/15	
Dhollera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RENEWED LIQUIDATION IN SIMPLEX

INDUSTRIALS QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, June 25.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shaes opened quiet but steady and after registering small improvements again ruled easy. The business was very small and mostly confined to transfers. There was renewed liquidation of Simplex shares which resulted in sharp decline. This was reflected on other receipts to some extent and the market closed somewhat quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irregular trading kept up steadiness in Tata Iron shares. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 360/- and after improving to 365/- again declined and closed at 360/- Tata Hydros were quiet. Punjap Cement shares were in good demand. There was a firm demand for Scindia shares.

HOLIDAYS.

The market will remain closed on the 28th and 29th inst. being "Ashadi Ekadashi" and "Mohrum."

TRANSFERS.

Last days for transfer business and squaring up open July contracts are Wednesday and Saturday the 27th and 30th inst.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, June 25.

Paid up.	Closing rates, Rs.
100 Ahmed Advance	372/8
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	898/12
200 Fazulbhoy	860
250 Century	412/8
100 Central India	502/8
500 Central India Pref.	485
100 Colaba Land	123/12
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	160
250 Currim	200
500 David	240
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	93/12
10 E. D. Sassoon	0-13-6
100 Elphinstone	15
50 Finlay	118/12
1000 F. Petit	3254
100 Globe	23/8
100 Gokak	126/4
100 Indian Bleaching	253/12
25 Central	26/4
100 Indore Malwa	367/8
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50 Kastoorchand	15/12
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	247/8
100 Laxmi Cotton	6760
100 Madhavrai Scd.	8
100 Madhowji	81/4
100 Manekji Petit	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100 Morarji	1550
200 New Great	257/8
100 New City	112/8
200 Pearls	561/4
100 Phoenix	382/8
200 Pabaney	252/8
100 Sholapur	6700
2500 Simplex	115
50 Swan	120
100 Swadeshi	485
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2765

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1492/8
50 India	94
£5 Eastern	93/8
£12-1/2 National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Alio. Prantej	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry. xd	98/8
0 Dhond Baramati	100
0 Guzerat Ry	91
0 Hoshiarpur	97/8
0 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
500 Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	731/4
100 Alcock	380
125 B. Burma	827/8
125 B. Burma No. 1	302/8
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	158/12
50 Tramway Pref.	94/8
2250 Bombay Steam	278/2
50 Bombay Telephone	50/12
10 Bundi Cement	24/14
200 Indian Cement	361/4
10 Central India Mining	17
£1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	4/8
sh. 2 do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	267/8
50 Katni Deferred	1000
25 New India Insur.	21/2
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	17
10 ,, ,, Pref.	12/8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	62
10 Shivrajpur	37
15 Scindia Steam	13/6
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	79/10
30 Tata Iron Deferred	292/8
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93/8
100 Tata Hydro	1107/8
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	531/4
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 100/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-9.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-2.

Forward Rates: 3rd July sett:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9-6. 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The receipt of the following contributions towards the above school are acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,36,873-11-7; The Trustees of the Seth Gordhandas Ranchoddas Bhagat, in full satisfaction of the legacy bequeathed to the school by the will of the deceased, Rs. 1,500; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 200; Mr. Framroze H. Boyce, Rs. 51; Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver of the Haji Ismail Haji Habib's Charity, through Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed, Rs. 50; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 30; The Secretary, Chapter "Sir Lawrence Jenkins" No. 3275, E. C., Rs. 25; Seth Maneckchand Chatrabhuj, Rs. 25; The Secretary, Lodge "Bharat" No. 1298, S. C., Rs. 25; Mrs. R. D. Setlna, through Mr. Jamshedjee P. Doctor, Rs. 25; Ben Alakbai, Rs. 14; A Railway passenger, through the Watch and Ward Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 11; Bai Manekbai Pallonji Matbar, Rs. 11; The Chairman, The National Baby and Health Week, Bombay, Rs. 10-14; Mr. Manockji Nowroji Kotwal, Rs. 10; Mrs. M. Sweeney, Rs. 10; A Parsi Republican, Rs. 10; A Parsi gentleman, Rs. 10; Parsi ladies, Rs. 9; Sums of and under Rupees five, Rs. 21-14; Total Rs. 5,38,922-7-7.

POSTAL AND R. M. S. UNION CONFERERENCE

The Ninth Provincial Conference of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, Madras Circle will be held, at the Prem Theatre, near the Residency Market, Hyderabad-Dn. on Friday, (the 29th inst.) at 5-45 P. M. and on the following days under the presidency of Mr. H. M. Joshi, Esq.,

INDIAN OLYMPIC TEAM THANKS GOVERNOR

The following reply was sent to Sir Leslie Wilson by the Captain of the Indian Olympic Hockey Team:—

"Your Excellency, The All-India Hockey Team thank your Excellency for the very kind letter of greeting on their return to India, and greatly appreciate the interest you have shown in their tour. We regret that Your Excellency's term of office is shortly drawing to a close and that India will thereby lose such a staunch supporter of all forms of sports."—A. P.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.).

Calcutta, June 20.

Heavy Goods.—There has been less doing this week, but prices generally have shown little change. In the earlier part of the interval Cubans were again in demand, and registered a considerable advance in all positions. For the nearer deliveries a small general trade has been done, while in the forward positions some sales by Mills of A. Twills, Liverpool Twills and B. Twills are reported for deliveries up to June next year. At the close owing to lack of business there was an easier tendency and rates are quoted lower.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 46-12-0; Sugar Bags 6 x 8 (2½ lbs.) for June at Rs. 55-12-0, for July at Rs. 55-8-0; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 52/12/0 to Rs. 52/8/0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready and August/October at Rs. 61/8/0 for October/December at Rs. 60/0/0.

For Egypt and Levant.—Grainsacks 5 lbs. for July at Rs. 104/0/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 46/12/0; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 52/12/0 to Rs. 52/8/0; Woolpacks for June at Rs. 2-6-3, for June-July at Rs. 2/6/9; Mauritius Sacks 38" for June at Rs. 52/0/0

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 49/12/0, for October at Rs. 50/0/0, for 5th November at Rs. 49/0/0

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 37/0/0; K. Bags for June at Rs. 40/6/0; Heavy Cees for July at Rs. 44/0/0; Heavy Cees for October/March at Rs. 48/0/0; A. Twills for January/March at Rs. 54/8/0 and for February/March at Rs. 54/8/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 46/12/0, for January/June at Rs 47/0/0 to Rs. 47/4/0; Liverpool Twills for June at Rs. 52/12/0 to Rs. 52/8/0, for October/March at Rs. 53/8/0, for January/June at Rs. 53/4/0.

Hessians.—After opening firm there was an easier feeling in the market, and dealers showed more inclination to liquidate holdings. On re-opening after the week-end the market firmed up in sympathy with the Jute market After minor fluctuations due to operations of speculators we close steady at rather lower rates with very little business having been reported.

40".—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/2/0 to Rs. 19/7/0 to Rs. 18/13/0.

40".—7½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18/15/0 to Rs. 19/3/0 to Rs. 18/14/0.

9 Porters for July/September at Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 19/5/0 to Rs. 18/12/0, for October/December at Rs. 17/9/0, to Rs. 17/14/0 to Rs. 17/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 16/10/0 to Rs. 16/15/0 to Rs. 16/9/0, for January/June at Rs. 16/8/0, for April/September at Rs. 16/4/0 to Rs. 16/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 16/4/0.

Hessian Bags 54 x 27 hd. ex 8/40 for July/September at Rs. 37/8/0.

40".—10½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23/15/0 to Rs. 24/4/0 to Rs. 23/11/0.

40".—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 24/0/0 to Rs. 24/4/0 to Rs. 23/12/0.

11 Porters for July-September at Rs. 24/0/0 to Rs. 24/6/0 to Rs. 23/12/0, for October/December at Rs. 21/15/0 to Rs. 22/6/0 to Rs. 22/4/0, for January/March at Rs. 20/10/0 to Rs. 20/11/0 to Rs. 20/10/0, for April/September at Rs. 20/4/0 to Rs. 20/8/0.

45".—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 25/12/0 to Rs. 25/0/0.

Wheat Bags 12 ozs. for July at Rs. 26/4/0.

GENERAL ENGINEERING CO

We understand that a Company under the name of General Engineering Corporation Ltd. has been recently registered with a capital of Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs. The object of the Company is primarily to carry on business as electrical and mechanical engineers and contractors. The Company has been offered agencies from various Continental firms on very favourable terms. This will enable them to compete with some of the best firms in India—and in order to do this the manufacturers have shown their willingness to send goods through this Company on consignment basis.

Another and one of the novel idea of this Company is to take up licenses for supply of electrical energy to various towns, small or big and to act as consulting engineers for such scheme. This Company will only act in the preliminary stages of securing the license and hand over the complete scheme for working to different Companies specially formed for the purpose. The Company has agreed to take up one or two such schemes and it is expected that one of these will be ready in the course of a month or so.

The Board of Directors is under the chairmanship of Sheth Lalji Naranji who needs no introduction and the other Directors are Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Nissim, P. J. Billimoria and A. M. Kajiji all of whom are well known. The technical side of the work will be under the guidance of Mr. N. J. Cursetji A. M. I., I. C. E. etc. who is well-known in engineering circles and who holds a high post in the Tata Hydro group.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON

A Liverpool firm writes on the 4th Inst: "While with the possibility of improving weather and crop conditions prices would probably work lower, there are a good many prospective buyers waiting for their opportunity, realizing that the really critical months are still ahead and that in case of bad crop accounts later on prices would recover within a few days any decline which may have taken place. In the circumstances we would still prefer to adhere to conservative buying until something more definite is known regarding crop prospects."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their weekly report dated 23rd inst. conclude as under:—

"As anticipated in our previous Review the prices have advanced. Barring occasional reactions which are likely to come, we continue in favour of higher prices. The month of June in which the weather in America generally remains propitious is nearly at an end and we are now reminded of the mid-summer period with its accompaniment of crop scares and the Bol-weevil which has seldom failed to push up the market at one time or another. These usually unfavourable months of July and August being ahead, there would be a natural reluctance for bearish enterprise and the prices would be influenced more by unfavourable than favourable news. The tenor of the telegrams received about the close of the week is in favour of cotton prices increasing and one cable states that if bad weather continues a Bulls' market seems certain. In these circumstances we expect the market to go higher: therefore recommend purchases at current prices and on recessions."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. give the following extract from their Liverpool friends' market letter dated 6 inst

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the world's Cotton area is 72,500,000 acres, against 80,900'000 acres in 1927; also that production is estimated at 23'600,000 Bales against 28 million Bales in 1927. A decline of eight million acres seems somewhat drastic, and we give the figures for what they are worth, but cannot confirm same.

The weevil menace has still to be faced, and we quote an extract from a letter received from an authority on this subject:—

"The damage depends on the weather after the middle of June, when the plant commences to form squares, which is the breeding place for the weevil. *Warm showery weather would ensure a large hatch from the deposit of eggs, and a tremendous amount of damage would result later.*"

The U. S. consumption for May will be issued on the 14th inst. This is expected to show a considerable decline, but this is necessary to bring the world's total amount to about 15½ million Bales. We note that the decline in the New York market yesterday was accentuated by an estimate of 14½ million Bales for this season, but our *opinion is, that if the crop is less than 15 million Bales*, present levels will prove far too low.

We favour purchases in all easy markets

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON

Messrs. Langley & Co. in their weekly report dated 25th instant state as under:

"The recent advance has been rapid, but in our opinion, warranted and [illegible] at present levels, for the distant view, strongly favour purchases. Reacti[illegible] will occur but should be looked upon additional opportunities of adding to "long" position.

SIND ALIENATION BILL

EXTENSION OF OBJECTIONS DATE

Mr. Assardas Sewaram, President of a meeting held at Jacobabad sends us the following resolution passed therein:—

The objections date for the Sind Alienation Bills fixed for 31st July 1928 be kindly extended to 31st January 1929. The full report along with the evidence secured by Mr. Covernton and submitted be published in vernacular newspapers to enable us to put up our objections."

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS

SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION

Two meetings were held on Saturday of the E. D. Sassoon United mills limited in acordance with an order of the Bombay High Court under the chairmanship of Mr. Alber Raymond. The meetings were called for the purpose of considering and if thought fit to approve a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the shareholders and the company.

The scheme was to the following effect:—That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 10.00,00,000, to Rs. 2,50,00,000 by cancelling 40,00,000 of the existing ordinary shares which have not be issued and by cancelling paid up capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 3,50,00,000; that such reduced capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000 be divided into 20,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and 50,00,000 deferred shares of rupee one each; that the existing 20,00,000 preference shares of Rs. 10 each, be converted into 20,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each; that the existing 40,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each be converted into 40,00,000 deferred shares of rupee one each; that all arrears of dividend on the existing preference shares be extinguished and that 10.00,000 fully paid deferred shares of rupee one each be allotted to the holders of the existing preference shares rateably in proportion to the number held.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

The rights and privileges of the ordinary and deferred shares respectively shall be as follows:—"The profits of the company made during the financial year or other period comprised in the accounts submitted to the ordinary general meeting which it shall be determined to distribute in dividend with any profits carried forward from past years shall be applicable in order of priority in manner following—Firstly to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum on the capital paid up on ordinary shares to the close of such period; secondly to the payment of a dividend for such period at the like rate on the capital paid up on the deferred shares. Thirdly the residue shall be applicable as to one half to the payment of a further dividend on the ordinary shares and as to the other half to the payment of a further dividend on the deferred shares

In a case of a winding up of the company the assets available for distribution among the members shall be applied, first, in paying off the capital paid up on the ordinary shares, secondly in paying or the capital paid up on the deferred shares, and thirdly the balance (if any) shall be divided as to one half among the holders of the ordinary shares rateably in proportion to the number held and as to the other half among the holders of the deferred shares rateably in proportion to the number held. On a show of hands every member holding deferred share or shares only present in person shall have one vote, and every member holding ordinary share or shares present in person shall have ten voice. Upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every deferred share and ten vote for every ordinary share held by him. That the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association be altered in accordance with the above resolutions."

The meeting of the preference shareholders was a brief one. The scheme was read at the meeting after which the Chairman asked the members present to record their votes on the scheme. That being done, Mr. Raymond said he would report the result of the voting to the High Court in accordance with the directions.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME.

The meeting of the ordinary shareholders was attended by over 500 members. A few of them opposed the scheme on the ground that it was not beneficial to the ordinary shareholders. Turning to the ordinary shares which were to be converteted into deferred shares, they pointed out that from Rs. 10, each share would be valued at Re. 1 and therefore the dividend of 6½ per cent, which was to be paid on each ordinary share meant that it would be on the reduced value of the share and not on Rs. 10. Working out the figures the dividends would be only little over half per cent. On the original paid up capital of the ordinary shares, while the preference shareholders would get 6½ per cent dividend. An amendment moved by Mr. R. E. Paymaster that the Company be taken into voluntary liquidation was disallowed by the Chairman in view of the order of the High Court.

The President in a brief speech replied to the objections raised against the scheme. He referred to the trade slump and the depression in the textile industry and the circumstances under which the scheme was formulated. He explained the many advantages that the shareholders would derive from the present scheme under which, he said, the arrears of depreciation running into several lakhs would be done away with. Instead of a cumulative rate of interest on preference shars of 7½ per cent. the scheme provided a non-cumulative interest of 6½ per cent. In effect the company would be able to start with a clean slate, but if the scheme was not passed there would ensure a policy of hopeless drift. He would sincerely tell them that the scheme was in the best interests of the shareholders concerned and appealed to them to take hold of the true import of the situation and not to be put off by random and irresponsible talk. He hoped they would register their votes in a manner that would best serve their own interests.

The members present then recorded their votes and handed in the voting slips to the President. The latter announced that he would submit a report voting to the High Court as early, as possible in acordance with the Court's directions. The meeting was then dissolved.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Sir Alfred Mond the president opened the proceedings in London. The profits were £5 million.

In 1927 the firms Cassel Cyanide Co. the Union Acid Co., the ease bowine and the Oliver Witkins have been swallowed up by the company of A. Mond. The concern has now 40 different industries and trades and has further a controlling influence in 30 other firms.

The Company employs 40,000 men. There are workmen councils in the factories, whose 'president is Alfred Mond himself.' The workers owned 341,000 shares and during the year 5,200 workers acquired another 312,000 shares.

The Company established good relations with the Allied Chemical Co., the American explosive firm of Dupont Nemours and the General Motors Co. It has arrived at similar understanding with the German chennical trust T. G. Farben industrie.

The firm produced as much artificial manure as the German concern, Saltpeter from club is no longer a competitor of the artificial synthetic product since it forms only 23 p.c. of world production and since 2 German factories alone can produce as much as the natural Guano of Chibe.

In liquid coal, the British firm is trying other methods than the German where peat coal is used.

The rest of the authorised £50 million capital will be called in.

GERMAN FIRMS.

	Arbitrated	Insolvent
March 1928	261	776
April 1928	240	602
May 1928	263	692
		1927
March 1928		128—558
April 1928		123—423
May 1928		128—467
	Founded	Liquidated
March 1928	1622	2819
April 1928	1628	2892
May 1928	1646	2854
		1927
March 1928		1886—3874
April 1928		1710—3406
May 1928		1786—3872

The capital of newly registered companies in Man was 31.6 million Marks. (in April 29.5 million Marks) of 307 Ltd. firms registered in May 9, have capital above the minimum of £1,000.

AHALYABAI FREE MATERNITY HOME

Mrs. Janabai Rokde, a well-known social worker, has started this useful Home in one of the Improvement Trust Chawls at Mandvi Koliwada for the poor women belonging to the labouring classes. She has undertaken the whole responsibility of maintaining it. Mrs. Janabai has been managing this institution with the help of a general committee which in its turn has appointed an Executive Committee and also a Medical Committee to render active help to Mrs. Janabai whenever any emergency occurs in the running of her Home.

The fourth annual meeting of the General Committee was held in the Dharmajirao Rokde Free Reading Room at Mandvi Koliwada lately with Advocate A. N. Surve, in the Chair; and the Executive Committee's Fourth Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts read by the Hon. Secretary, Rao Sahel D. V. Rajwadkar, J.P., were duly adopted.

The total expenses incurred for the year under Report were Rs. 1597-8-0 Out of this sum Rs. 200/- were received from the N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 232/ were received as donations from various generous persons; Rs. 200-8-0 were collected from the Poor Box and the remaining amount of Rs. 875/ came from yearly earnings of Mrs. Janabai Rokde.

The Executive Committee now intends to approach sense of the generous and citizens of Bombay with an appeal, so that Mrs. Janabai may be relieved from the anxiety and responsibility of keeping up the Home which has been a heavy drain upon her precarious and limited sources.

SAFEGUARDING OF PARSIS' MILITARY RIGHTS

MEMORIAL SUBMITTED TO AUTHORITIES

The Parsee Central Association, Bombay, has sent a memorial (to the authorities concerned) with statement of Objects and Reasons for amendment of certain clauses of the Indian Territorial Force and Auxiliary Force Acts Amendments Bill No. 1 and 2 of 1928, extracts from which are given below:—

The Council of the Parsee Central Association begs to submit this Memorial to the authorities concerned for the purpose of safeguarding the Military rights, privileges and status of the Parsee and certain other communities, which they have enjoyed uninterruptedly for a long period, and of which they will be unjustly deprived, in case the two Council of State Bills No. 1 and 2 of 1928 which have been introduced recently in the Indian Legislature be passed in the form in which they appear in the Gazette of India for 4th February 1928. In order to safeguard the Military rights, privileges and status of the Parsee and other Communities, the Council after due consideration has drafted certain Amendments to both the Bills, as well as to Section 13 of the I. T. F. Act, and hope that the same will receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities concerned.

The Council is afraid that, unless justice is done to the Parsee Community by due amendment of both the Bills, the cause of Volunteering among the Parsees which has survived for 125 years will receive a deathblow from which it is not likely to recover. Before coming to a detailed consideration of the Amendments, the Council desires to offer a short account of the Volunteer Movement among the Parsees in its bearing on the question.

The said Bills are (1).—"A Bill further to amend the Indian Territorial Force Act 1920, for certain purposes," and (2).—"A Bill further to amend the Apxiliary Force Act 1920, for certain purposes," which, for the purposes of this Memorial, will be designated as Bill No. 1 and Bill No. 2 respectively.

The Council, after due consideration of both the Bills in detail and in all their bearings, has come to the definite conclusion that the net result of the passage of both these Bills, as they are, would be to deprive the Parsee Community unjustly of certain Military rights and privileges which it has enjoyed ever since 1799, A.D., the year of the inception of the Volunteer Movement in the Bombay Presidency. So, the Council has undertaken this duty of submitting the case for amendment of the said Bills for the following reasons, and hopes that due consideration will be given to this Memorial by the authorities concerned.

The Council begs to point out that at present the Parsees are admitted to both the Indian Territorial and the Auxiliary Forces and that in Bombay the only Territorial Battalion, which exists, is the 11/2nd Bombay Pioneers, which is shortly to be disbanded at the end of the prescribed period of service of six years. Under Army Orders, a new Battalion is to be raised as an Urban Unit of the I. T. F., in accordance with the conditions laid down in Bill No. 1.

In addition to this Territorial Battalion, there is a "C" Company of the Bombay Battalion, Auxiliary Force. It is composed of Parsees only. In addition to this Bombay Company, Parsees have been hitherto admitted to the Auxiliary Units in Poona, Karachi, Quetta, Allahabad and in other places throughout India. Bill No. 2 proposes to prohibit the admission of Parsees and other non-Europeans to the Auxiliary Force in future, and thus confiscate the Military rights, privileges and status of these Communities which they have enjoyed for long. So far as the Council is aware, the conduct of Parsee members of the Auxiliary Force and of its predecessors has always been exemplary; and the Military Authorities have always declared their satisfaction at their smart turn-out, at their efficiency, and their record of being invariably the strongest in numbers in Camps and on General Inspections e.g. see the records of the "C" (Parsee) Company of the Bombay Battalion A. F. (I.).

The Council considers that with the exemplary record of the Parsee Volunteers, since 1799 A.D., the Military Authorities should have taken this fact into due consideration, and so is grieved to see the undeserved fate of disqualification and ineligibility of all Parsees for admission into the Auxiliary Force, in return for the long and meritorious service rendered to the King and Country for a period of 125 years. The Council is particularly surprised that in these days, when Indians are justly demanding higher military status and greater military rights and privileges, the Parsee Community which has rendered such long and meritorious service in the past, has been singled out for deprivation of its long cherished prescriptive right of admission into the Auxiliary Force, by the introduction of Bill No. 2 into the Central Legislature. Of the said Bill No. 2, Clause 2 is calculated to deprive the Parsees as well as other Non-Europeans in the Auxiliary Force of their right of admission to it. The Council protests against such deprivation of the right and appeals to the sense of justice and fair play of the Authorities concerned, to prevent the infliction of such injustice by deletion of Clause 2 from the Bill No. 2, and substitution of the amendment proposed by the Council, in place thereof.

The Bills tend to accentuate rather than eliminate racial distinctions by disqualifying those classes who have hitherto enjoyed admission to the Auxiliary Force under Clause 2 of Bill No. 2 while on the other hand, Europeans have been granted the privilege of admission to the University Corps of the Indian Territorial Force under Clause 5 of the Bill No. 1, a privilege which they did not enjoy before.

The Council therefore submits the following amendments proposed by them to certain Clauses of the two Bills, and to S. 13 of the I. T. F. Act 1920 with a view to remove such racial distinctions, and hopes that the said Amendments will receive due consideration at the hands of the Authorities concerned.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT RAJKOT IN SEPTEMBER

A public meeting of the Muslims of Rajkot was held on 20th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Gulammohmed Munshi, Barrister at-law, when Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, (retired sessions judge of Nadiad and at present Chief Judicial Officer of the Junagad State) addressed it. In the course of his address he said that the Muslim Educational Society, which has its headquarters at Ahmedabad has suggested that a Muslim Educational Conference should be held in Rajkot in the interest of Musalmans of Kathiawar in September next, if so desired by people of Kathiawar. He gave an assurance that the funds collected at the conference would be restricted to the educational purposes of Kathiawar Mohmadans alone. He further said a deputation of the Society had visited several places in Kathiawar where its suggestion had met with approval. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that a Conference in the interests of Muslims of Kathiawar should be held at Rajkot. Sheth Hajo Abdulgani Begmohmed Banani of Jetpure has offered to meet the food expenses of delegates.

A reception was, then, formed.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF BURMA BRANCH

Nearly four hundred merchants, traders and other well-wishers had gathered at the Vienna Cafe at 4 P.M., on Sunday the 10th inst. to celebrate the third anniversary of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Local Branch, in response to invitations sent by Mr. G. V. Subramaniam Iyer, the Manager. people of all communities had mustered strong to wish the company success and prosperity. There was much enthusiasm displayed.

The fuction of the evening commenced with tea and refreshment. Mr. R. R. Gharekhan, Editor of "Brahmadesh" explaining the significance of the gathering of the evening pointed out that the Jupitor had just started Life Business. He then dilated on the vital connection between insurance and commercial well-being of the country and urged upon the people to develop insurance sense and help in stopping the annual drain of crores of rupees in the form of premiums paid to foreign Companies. In conclusion he appealed to the Indians to realise their duty of encouraging and patronising Swadeshi Companies to an ever increasing extent.

Mr. A. R. Bhimani, Editor of "Burma Vartman" followed suit with an appreciation of the work of the local branch of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., and its able Manager and eulogised the prompt and liberal manner in which the Company had met all claims. Mr. S. C. Battercharji, Editor of "Rangoon Mail" next drew attention to the vital connection between Banking and Insurance and repeatedly emphasised the fact that if we desire to help Banking we must develop our national insurance with virgour and zeal. Insurance, he said, has a great deal to do with national prosperity, and it is the duty of all of us to invest as much as we can in insuring our lives and our property with Indian concerns only. Mr. B. Sundaram and Mr. M. K. Mohammed Sheriff also spoke in tamil entreating the public to do all that was in their power to help the Jupiter General Insurnce Co., Ltd.:—

POPULAR FALLACY CONTRADICTED.

These speeches were received very well and inspired much enthusiasm. Mr. Subramaniam, the Manager of the Local Branch thanked all those present for their kind response and then delivered a speech demonstrating the falsity of the general notional that foreign Companies are more stable than Indian concerns. He pointed out the necessity for carrying on vigorous and consistant propaganda throughout the length and breadth of the country to remove the prejudice of the people, chiefly due to the ignorance of the principles of insurance and re-insurance and to bring them to the right way of thinking so that they might look at things in their proper perspective. He also dealt with the formation of the Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation in Bombay and the useful work that it is doing in educating public opinion and in creating a love for National Institutions among the people.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Derby Club—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Bye-election —Nomination Day.

Public meeting of Women re Child Marriage Bill, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 4-30 p.m.

Harwood League—Attached vs. R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 28.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

"COUTINHO"—On the 28th May, Mrs. Carmeline Coutinho, relict of the late Mr. Sebastian Coutinho of Karachi. Aged 57 years and 3 months.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms, Alice Building, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (30th instant), at 7-30 p.m. followed by a dinner.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following meetings of tenants will be held on to-day (Tuesday), to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Koli Wadi Buildings Nos. 1 and 4, Panaswadi, at 9-30 p.m. (2) Zaoba's Wadi Building No. 38 at 9 p.m.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The annual general meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute will be held on Thursday (28th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, to adopt the report for the last year and to elect a new managing committee. The new Model bye-laws will also be adopted at the meeting.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League Mr. Hans Queeling of Germany will deliver a lecture on the Youth Movement of Germany with the aid of Magic Lantern slides, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar. He will also sing some fine songs concerning the Youth Movement to the accompaniment of Guitar.

"G" WARD DISTRICT C. C.

In accordance with the rule G. of the appendix "A" of the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, only those members who are members of the "G" Ward D. C. C. on or before 28th inst. shall be eligible to stand as candidates for the ensuing Provincial Congress Committee elections. They are requested to become members on or before that date if they desire to stand as candidates.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Friday, the 29th June 1928, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Ashura".

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier, Thackarsey House and the town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

1 Colaba, 2 Fort Street Booking Office, 3 Masjid, 4 Mazgaon, 5 Byculla, 6 Girgaon, 7 M. Hill, 8 Tardeo, 9 Parel, 10 Dadar, 11 Dharavi, 12 Bandra, 13 Cadell Road, 14 Mahim, 15 Umarkhadi.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

Friday, the 29th June 1928, being a Post Office holiday, on account of "Ashura" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the outward English mail closing on Saturday, the 30th June 1928:—

Unregd. correspondence up to 11.00 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 11-00 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence up to 7-00 p.m. on Thursday.

Regd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7-00 a.m. to 8-00 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for U. K. only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7-00 a.m. to 11-00 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels up to 6-00 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders up to 3-00 p.m. on Thursday.

2. Posting at the town sub offices must be regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub offices.

Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, June 25.

In the test match at Lords, England's 1st innings closed for 401. West Indies in their first innings were all out for 177 runs. They followed on, and had made 55 for six wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25.

Vienna.—The British Minister Sir Eric Phipps last night invited prominent representatives of science, philosophy and literature to meet Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose. The latter demonstrated his most recent scientific discoveries including, the effects of stimulants on plants and greater perception of plants compared with human beings. He concluded by saying that he intended opening an Institute in Calcutta for scholars from all over the world.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

RATES RULE STEADY.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

In the share market, jutes show no change to closing quotations of the previous week, outside support being conspicuous by its absence. Barnagore however were firm feature. As the session advanced, however, more buying power developed and the close was firm at the best of the day. In cottons, transactions in Bengal Nagpore after lapse of some time mark a drop of one rupee. In coals dull conditions continue to rule in this section. In teas with exception of Bishnauth which met with some demand in rates the undertone remained quiet. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel continued steady feature while Burma Finance and Mining were easier. Government securities were unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent. Government Paper 75|12, four per cent. Loan 1960-70 88|3.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord. 28|4, Kesoram 3|4.

Jutes:—Alliance 641, Anglo India 495, Auckland 402, Bally 320, Barnagore 308, Caledonian 857|8, Clive 50|4, Hooghly pref 17|4, Howrah 66, pref 121, Hukumchand ord. 26, Kanknarrah 659, Kelvin ord. 960, Lansdowne 340, National 35, Presidency 13|2, Waverley 8|12.

Coals:—Bengal 395, Talcher 1|10, West Jamuria 4|4.

Teas:—Baghmari 13, Bansarhat ord. 930, Bishnauth 38, Gielle ord 19.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10, Burma Finance and Mining 8|8, Barrackpore Electric 102, Britannia Engineering 3|8, Burn and Co. ord. 402|8, Indian Iron and Steel 19, Marshall and Co. 3, Steel Products 7|14, B. I. Corporation ord. 3|12, deferred 3|8, Associated Hotels of India ord. 8|8, Titaghur Paper ord. 9|13, Midnapore Zemindary 130, Cawnpore Sugar 23, Carew and Co. 102|8.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton, Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 25.
Previous Closing Rate	21.73
To-day's Opening Rate	21.73
	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	21.54
Difference	—.19

LIVERPOOL.

	June 25.
Previous Closing Rate	11.29
To-day's Opening Rate	11.42
Difference	a +.13
To-day's Closing Rate	11.50
Difference	a +.21
Broach Expectation	404 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 25.
Silver Ready	27 6 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	27 7 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	62 15 0
2nd Settlement	62 13 0

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 25.

Gambhira, Kingcom, Bhavnagar.
C|Lyone, Jones, Liverpool.
Segrun, Kinners, Rangoon.
Delta, Ward, Kobe.
Celebes Maru, Takeya, Kobe.
Altenfels, Struding, Hamburg.
Pilsna, Ercolis, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.

Salina, Suttern, Hamburg.
Lendenfels, Bremner, Hamburg.
C|Manchester, Finnich, Liverpool.
Nippon, Ferioni, Trieste.

LOADING.

June 25.

Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Dumana for London.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Ascot for Rangoon.

S. S. Gambhira:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gambhira, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhawnager with a general cargo.

S. S. C|Lyone:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer, City of Lyone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sigrun:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Sigrun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Altenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Altenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. Celebes Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Celebes Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salina:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Salina, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. C|Manchester:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Manchester, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, via, Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Nippon:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Nippon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lendenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Lindenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF LONDON

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The Chartered Insurance Institute's Examination was held early this year in the Davar's College of Commerce, in which the following Bombay candidates from this College were successful:—

MARINE INSURANCE PART I.

Marine Insurance Act & Rules of Practice of Average Adjusters:—

Mr. A. Kader Ali, Mr. J L Bakshi, Mr. S K Bharucha, Mr. N F Bilimoria, Mr. D N Dastoor, Mr. Narayan Rao Gogula, Mr. A K Ismail, Mr. M B Modi, Mr. F J. Umrigar, Mr. F B Vacha, Mr R N Vakil.

Carriers Act:—

Mr. A Kader Ali, Mr. J L Bakshi, Mr N F Bilimoria, Mr. K R Dastoor, Mr D N. Dastoor, Mr. S B Engineer, Mr. A K. Ismail, Mr. N M Joshi, Mr. M B Modi, Mr. F J Umrigar, Mr. R N Vakil, Mr G D Gogate.

General Average, York - Antwerp Rules, &c.:—

Mr. D N Dastoor, Mr. Narayan Rao Gogula, Mr. M B Modi, Mr. E B Vacha, Mr. R N Vakil, Mr. Mir A. Wasif.

Ocean Geography:—

Mr. G D Gogate, Mr. R N Vakil.

Principles and Practice of Insurance:—

Mr. D N Dastoor.

Knowledge of Ships and Shipping.—

Mr. D N Dastor.

(Note: Mr. G. D. Gogate gets complete certificate of all six subjects of Part I.).

MARINE INSURANCE, PART II

Insurance of Hulls & etc.,:—

Mr. R D Deshpande (Honours), Mr. S P Nadkarni, Mr. E Ramkrishnan.

Accounts and Investments:—

Mr. R S Deshpande, Mr. G D Gogate, Mr. S P Nadkarni, Mr. E Ramkrishnan.

Marine Insurance Clauses:—

Mr. R S Deshpande (Honours), Mr. G D Gogate (Honours), Mr. S P Nadkarni, Mr. E Ramkrishnan.

Law and Practice of General Average. York Antwer Rules:—

Mr. R S Deshpande, Mr. G. D. Gogate.

Law of Carriage of Goods by Sea:—

Mr. R S Deshpande, Mr. G D Gogate.

(Note: In the Final there are three Honour Certificates, obtained by our students. 60 per cent. marks are required to pass, both in Part I and II and 80 per cent. is necessary for Honours.)

BARTON CASE

SENSATIONS IN POLICE COURT.

CASE POSTPONED TO JULY 4

There was an unprecedented rush in the Court room of Mr. M. S. Pandit at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday afternoon to hear the proceedings in which Dr. J. Barton, a Parsi optician stands charged with outraging the modesty of a Parsi girl. A large portion of the crowd only found standing space and extra police had to be requisitioned to keep them away from the magisterial dais. Miss Ami Jehangir Karkaria, the complainant and her few relatives were the only ladies present in the Court.

A sensation was sprung upon the eager crowd when Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Public Prosecutor announced that he was informed by the defence that Dr. Barton was suddenly taken ill in the Court and was lying in the police room downstairs with fever. He had no objection if he was brought in the Court and given a chair during the proceedings.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Counsel for the defence, said that his client was unfortunately not in a fit condition to stand the trial that day, especially when the atmosphere in the room was so stuffy.

A police officer said that Dr. Barton had fever and ague.

Upon the Magistrate's expressing the desire to see the accused, Dr. Barton was brought in the Court helped by two police officers. He appeared to be visibly unwell.

In answer to a question put by the Court as to how he felt Dr. Barton said: "I am feeling very queer," and dropped in the chair.

The crowd was keenly disappointed when the Magistrate postponed the case to July 4 but hardly had it begun to pour out than there was another sensation. Miss Ami, the complainant, while leaving the Court swooned in the corridor. By fanning and sprinkling water in her face she was revived, and was heard to sob. After she had fully recovered from the effects she was taken home by her relatives.

'PHONE CALL CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED DENY ALLEGATIONS

The case, in which Shamji Keshavji Thakore and Chimanlal Govindlal Parekh stand charged at the instance of Sir Munmohandas Ramji with insulting the modesty of his widowed daughter, Mrs. Sulochana Tapidas on the telephone, was taken up at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday at 12-30 p.m. before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court. After the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses, each of the accused submitted a written statement, which contained their respective defences.

After giving an account of his usual duties at Messrs. Kilachand Dewchand pedhi the first accused went on to deny entirely the charge against him and suggested that some person or persons who wanted to play mischief with Mrs. Sulochana had falsely made use of his own name. He denied that he had ever telephoned to Mrs. Sulochana, as alleged from telephone No. 23350 or from any other telephone. On the day in question accused said he was at the godown of his masters at Dana Bunder between 8-30 and 11-30 a.m. He had written up the Bardhan Khata Vahi and Vachat Books. He had gone to the Pedhi of Messrs. Ambalal Kilachand at 3-15 p.m. that day and as they had no Railway Receipts to give him had left the place within five minutes after having given them a list of the ruling rates of that date. Returning to the Pedhi at about 5-30 p.m., accused said, he remained here up to 8-30 p.m. and then went home. After his meals that night he went to the Pedhi of Ramchandar Ram Billas who are his Commission Agents and he remained there up to 11 p.m. Accused denied that he accompanied the second accused on the 18th May as alleged by the prosecution.

The second accused said in the course of his statement that he generally worked at Dana Bunder up to 8-30 p.m. From early morning and knew nothing whatever about the telephone messages, alleged to have been sent to Mrs. Sulochana. As for the allegations made by Sir Munmohandas' motor driver that he had come up to inquire about the owner of the car on Sandhurst Road when Mrs. Harcoovarbai went up to the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya the accused submitted that it was either a case of mistake on the part of the witness or deliberate falsehood. On the 18th May accused said that he left the pedhi as usual about 8-30 p.m., after which he met the first accused, who suggested a walk to the Hanging Garden. When they came up to Ridge Road accused found himself suddenly arrested, and dragged into Sir Manmohandas' compound. He knew nothing of the telephone messages which were deposed to by several witnesses. Accused pleaded innocence and prayed for an acquittal.

Mr. Gadkari then applied for time to call defence witnesses and the case was accordingly postponed to the 2nd of July.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, appeared for prosecution.

Mr. A. G. Gadkari instructed by Messrs. D. S. Babrekar and Nathani defended the first accused; while the second accused was defended by Mr. Chatrapatti.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA

PANDIT MALAVIA'S VISIT.

(From a Correspondent).

POONA, June 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya visited the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students' Home; Poona), in the morning of June 22, 1928. He very much appreciated the religious atmosphere in the Home; and was satisfied to see that the boys took exercise regularly.

He was introduced to the boys by Mr. V. G. Ketkar who paid a glowing tribute to the Pandit's zeal for Hinduism and to his educational activities. Panditji's advice to the boys was from a Sanskrit verse "Be always respected in the world by Truth Bramhacharya, Exercise, Learning, Patriotism and Self-sacrifice."

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY MOVEMENT

Mr. A. G. Advani writes from Karachi: To make internationalism more than mere philosophy, or economic science, or political axe-grinding, it is necessary that people of different nationalities and even different religions have one common day. An international language is progressing every day. It is high time we have an international day, when once a year all the people of the civilized world try to be happy, and every Student in every School of the world and every working person be relieved of the monotony of the daily duties.

The day Dr. Peshton Dubash the originator of the movement suggests the best for this is the twenty-first of March. On this day the sun is in the vernal equinox and it certainly is the Nature's New Year Day. Practically all over the world it is a very temperate day comparatively. Besides that, it has not the possibility of causing much jealously for being an important day of an important nationality, and yet it is one of the oldest New Year Days fixed in ancient Persia the cradle of the Aryan races, by the great Persian Monarch Jamshed.

All those who agree with this idea are requested to send in their names and addresses to me, and also to the Secretary at the Head Office to be registered at the following address. No fees are necessary. Donations welcome. Reply to A. G Advani Esq., Hon. Secretary of International Day Movement, c|o Post Master, Karachi, India.

The committee of management consists of the following:—Jamshed N. R. Mehta, S. B. Butani, Kotwal Peston Dubash, C. B. Advani and A. G. Advani (Secretary).

BANSDA RULER'S BROTHER DEAD

PROMISING CAREER CUT SHORT

A Nasik correspondent writes:—

Rajkumar Shri Kishoresinhji, brother of H. H. the Raja of Bansda State died on the 17th instant, at the young age of 19, at Nasik. He started his studies at Panchgani and for some time was a student at the Rajkumar College. For the last few years he was receiving special training at Bansda. He took a prominent part in all social and religious activities. A promising career is cut short at a very young age. Bansda State is in great mourning.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1928.

America is in dead earnest about disarmament and peace. She spends now only 80 million dollars on armaments. British India is as earnest. The Military Department wants a poor eight crores for modernising the Indian Army.

• • • •

Of course, multi-lateral peace treaties are being meanwhile signed by more and more countries.

• • • •

I am informed on good authority of a man who having read Miss Mayo's "Mother India" said that the best cure for India is to get enough high explosive together to place under the country and blow it to atoms.

• • • •

That man, though a Christian, is not a Britisher; for Lancashire would object.

• • • •

"I am not for abolishing the capitalist" says Sir Alfred Mond, "but for making everybody a capitalist." That is precisely what the Socialist says.

• • • •

Regarding Sir John Simon's partial climb down in making a belated concession to the Punjab Committee, the President of the Central Moslem Party in the Legislative Party, remarks that the Committee's demand was a just and right demand and that its attainment "facilitates their joint work for the amelioration of India's political destiny."

• • • •

The curious will watch next cold weather the "joint work" jogging along with very particular interest when Sir John Simon "protects" witnesses from answering inconvenient questions.

• • • •

A Paris message says that the Bank of France is busy replacing bank notes with coins.

• • • •

This is, indeed, a hard world. Some enterprising Hungarians amongst whom were a few members of the Hungarian nobility wished sometime back to replace the notes they had produced for coins from various countries which they were obligingly asking to collect.

• • • •

They were distressed at the heaviness of the purses of some people in Europe, and they wished to lighten the burden. All that they got is jail.

• • • •

But I must not omit to point out only very temporary jail. They were soon pardoned out of political reasons. Thus does justice temper itself with political mercy.

• • • •

Chemistry Professor—"Name three articles containing starch."

Bright Pupil—"Two cuffs and a collar, Professor."

BOMBAY'S NEW MINISTER

A NON-BRAHMIN PROTEST

MOTIVE BEHIND APPOINTMENT

POONA CITY, June 25.

Angry protests have been entered in the Non-Brahmin press against the appointment of a Muslim Minister for the Government of Bombay. "Vijayi Maratha", a leading Non-Brahmin paper writing under the caption "Ministerial appointment and the Non-Brahmins' humiliation" states that it is not an invariable rule that a Muslim should be appointed in the place vacated by a Muslim Minister. The paper suggests as phobable reason for the appointment that the Government always sides with Mahomedans in preference to the Hindus. It asks on what statistical basis three out of six posts open to Indians in the Cabinet including that of the president have been given to Mahomedans who form only a proportion of one to eight compared with the Hindus in the Presidency. It might be that the Muslim support has been solicited to pilot the Small Holdings Bill. The paper in conclusion urges the Bombay Council to support Bardoli motion and oppose the Small Holdings Bill and the Land Revenue Bill. It also appeals to the Non-Brahmin Conference at Kalyan to support the boycott of the Simon inquiry.—A. P.

TOBACCO STRIKE IN GREECE

UNSUCCESSFUL MOVE OF GOVT FOR AGREEMENT

LONDON, June 25.

Athens.—According to the latest advices from Salonika, Government's efforts to bring about an agreement between tobacco workers and employers have failed owing to the insistence of British and American tobacco companies that the relations between labour and capital should be defined once for all.—Reuter.

LABOURER SHOT DEAD ACCIDENTALLY

MADRAS, June 25.

Some "Coolies" were working in the iron yard of the Madras harbour on Saturday when one of them fell down with a bullet wound and shortly afterwards died in hospital. It appears that about the same time S. W. White, Asst. Mechanical Engineer, Port Trust was engaged in scaring away crows by firing shots from a Winchester Rifle and it is surmised that one of them hit the coolie. At the inquest a verdict of death due to bullet wounds caused probably by a rifle used by white who had not used sufficient care was given. —A. P.

AIRMEN FORCED TO LAND

SHORTAGE OF PETROL THE CAUSE

LONDON, June 25.

Mexico City.—Airmen Joaquim Pacheco and Fritsbieler, who took off from Windsor on Saturday, landed here at 2-28 on the afternoon of June 24. They intended to make a non-stop flight but were forced down at Tampico owing to the shortage of petrol.—Reuter's Special.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day ,
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2

G. D. A.
ENROLMENTS
have commenced at
Batliboi's
Accountancy Training Institute.
Best Staff,
Best Training,
Best Results.
Ask any Commerce Student before joining. The Session has commenced from the 20th of June.
Yusuf Building, Fort, **BOMBAY**

USE
MAWS
Flooring Tile
Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
63, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1928.

KEMAL PASHA'S LESSON TO INDIA.

We would draw the pointed attention of our readers to the remarkable speech of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, delivered on the occasion of the dinner he gave in honour of the Afghan Royalties. That speech, a full translation of which we published in our Saturday's issue, is altogether different from the conventional felicitations on such occasions and is rightly considered as marking a new phase in the relations of Asiatic Powers. The whole speech centres round the main bond of sympathy between Turkey and Afghanistan. "The first factor", Kemal Pasha says, "that strengthens the historical bond of brotherhood between the Afghans and Turks is their mighty and faithful belief in the principle of independence and freedom and its importance as a guarantee for an honourable existence and a noble aim". He subordinates to the great principle of freedom all other considerations, including even communal kinship—about which, by the way, there is not one single word because, as he says, it is impossible for any nation without freedom and independence to guarantee its honourable existence or to pursue any noble aim. The speech is in fact an inspiring sermon on the religion of freedom.

Recalling the great sacrifices made by both Turkey and Afghanistan in recent times and addressing King Amanulla, Kemal Pasha says: "When in 1919 you were at the head of your nation engaged in a fearful war for safe-guarding your threatened independence, we here, in the East of Europe, were exactly at the same date resisting the death-blows that were dealt on our freedom and independence and were fighting the whole civilised world for the victory of our most sacred independence." He recalls these incidents because "in their recollection we draw an invaluable lesson and example". The lesson in his own words is: "Love of freedom and independence must always rule supreme in whatever undertaking we initiate". This lesson, for which no price is too high, he presents to all nations. For he says: "Indivisible and undisputed entity of independence and liberty and its defence at the expense of whatever kind of sacrifice, be it even in the loss of the last men in the country,—a noble ideal which forms the history of humanity—is the fundamental and vital principle to be followed by all nations that understand independence in its true and full significance". "It is only those people", he adds, "who are ready at any moment not to discriminate between the nature of sacrifice and to execute it whole-heartedly that are looked upon as a social unit worthy of the respect of humanity". Kemal Pasha presents this lesson especially to the East; for he says: "The sun that has only recently begun to shine on the horizon of this part of the world is the sun on which the future fortunes of those nations that have suffered for centuries depend."

India that has suffered most for want of freedom and on which the sun of independence has yet to shine may derive deep inspiration from the example and precept of Kemal Pasha. According to his principles, so long as India is a subject nation, she cannot be assured of even an honourable existence, she cannot successfully pursue any noble national aims, nor can she be entitled to the respect of the world. But she can yet come into her own if, like Kemal Pasha, she subordinates all petty considerations of party or community to the sacred principle of liberty and is prepared to win it by every necessary sacrifice. "be it even the loss of the last man in the country". India, we hope, is not so dead as not to be stirred by the clarion call of Kemal Pasha and the lead of Turkey, Afghanistan, Persia and, last but not least, China.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN INDIA.

The shifting currents of India's trade with other countries would be of much interest and instruction to the citizens if they could be brought to their notice from time to time in an intelligible and intelligent manner. The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics issues monthly statements of India's sea-borne trade which are later embodied in a ponderous annual statement. The Statement for the year ending March 27, now before us, is like its predecessor, the biggest report issued by the Government of India. It is in two volumes of the usual folio size, each consisting of about a thousand pages. This formidable set of tomes is a veritable forest of figures from beginning to end and the untrained reader, desirous of finding out something that he specially wants, is almost certain to be lost in the wilderness in spite of the guidance afforded by the full index, excellent method of classification, and explanatory notes and charts. Nobody suggests the elimination of any of the figures in the longest of tables, for those tables are a mine of valuable information to the trained reader and to businessmen in particular. But the report would be far more serviceable to the general reader if the Introductory note in each volume could be longer and more explanatory. At present the Note is not more than four pages in each volume. What is wanted is something like the chapter on Trade and Commerce in the annual publication on India, now edited by Mr. J. Coatman; such a note would help the reader in sifting figures for himself. Mr. Coatman's chapter on Commerce is of little benefit to interpret the Statement for 1926-27 under review, as that chapter, though part of "India in 1926-27" refers to trade figures in 1925-26.

The most striking feature of India's sea-borne trade in 1926-27, as gleaned from the Statement, is that the severe depression which began in 1924 is steadily continuing. India's total sea-borne trade, including merchandise and treasure, private and Government, which was worth 757 crores in 1921, dropped to 682 crores next year and further dropped to 595 crores in 1926-27, the fall being both in exports and imports. The figures for imports are of special interest. Imports of merchandise have steadily declined from 350 crores in 1920-21 to 241 crores in the year under review. Imported cotton yarns and manufactures in particular, which were worth 102 crores in 1920-21 now stand at 65 crores, a welcome drop. The drop is mainly at the expense of the United Kingdom as Japan who exported to India cotton goods worth 8 crores in 1922 exported goods worth 11 crores in 1926-27. The import of liquors shows an upward trend, from 272 lakhs in 1924 to 292 lakhs in 1926, a warning to prohibitionists. As regards the share of other countries in their exports to India, England's share has happily declined from 61 per cent of India's imports in 1920-21 to 48 per cent in 1926-27, 3 per cent less than in the previous year. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade introducing Trade Estimates in the Commons last week stated that Britain's share of the world's export trade was only 11 per cent in 1927, being 2 per cent less than that of 1923. He also stated that the European share of the world's export trade had shrunk from 62 to 52 per cent. It is evident that Eastern Nations are manufacturing more goods for themselves. India has not yet done all that she could do in this direction. In respect of cotton textiles at least she should be able soon to relieve England entirely of the task of weaving cloth for Indians from Indian cotton.

PEACE THROUGH WAR PREPARATIONS.

The memorandum purporting to be notes of a lecture recently delivered at Simla by Sir Andrew Skeen to the heads of Army Commands, which "Forward" has published, throws an unpleasant and very illuminating light on the anxiety displayed by Government spokesmen during the last session of the Legislative Assembly to spare the Indian tax-payer additional military burden. If Sir Andrew Skeen's reading of the situation of the Indian army in regard to its efficiency as a ready instrument for war is correct, India must be prepared for a burden of military expenditure far heavier than she could have imagined, would be put on her after all the promises of retrenchments held out in the Inchcape report. The British War Office must be the parent of the idea that the modernisation of army equipment in India is imperatively necessary. Army mechanisation has begun in earnest in England and a subordinate branch of the administration, like India, must have been ordered by the British Government simply to figure out the cost of "improvements." The expenditure is sure to be assessed liberally as India, voiceless India, is to be made to pay the price. The army of occupation is to be made ready for the next war at India's expense. Meanwhile, the Government of India, of course, cordially accept the invitation to the International Conference to discuss the Kellogg Pact for the Outlawry of War. India can only protest and protest against this ruthless victimisation, but the lesson of the new policy of crying a halt in reduction in military expenditure should not be lost on our countrymen.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE AT CAIRO!

For some weeks past a deliberate attempt is being made by the anti-Wafd elements in Egypt to wreck the Cabinet of Nahas Pasha. The forces which had been busying themselves with undermining the prestige of the Premier and his colleagues from the field in the Cabinet, showed themselves openly during the first week of last month when an "incident" occurred in the Chamber. A Nationalist member used physical force against the Minister of Communications, who is not a member of the Wafd, but although both parties agreed to forgive and forget at that time, recent developments indicate that the Opposition means to make matters uncomfortable for Nahas Pasha. The publication of certain documents in connection with the Prince Seiffuddin case has not evidently damaged him in the eyes of the public. It has, on the contrary, made the Wafd close up its ranks. The Party has reiterated its confidence in the Premier and even if all the non-Wafd representatives leave the Cabinet, it is unlikely that he will be compelled to resign.

NATIONAL ISSUE

It is evident from the Calcutta papers that the vested interests there are up in arms against Mr. Haji's Bill for coastal reservation. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which in this instance is only a mouthpiece of foreign shipping interests, as well as the European majority in the Port Trust, has taken the cue from Sir Charles Innes and Sir George Rainy and has raised all sorts of specious objections against the measure. While the Bengal Chamber is frankly hostile, the Chairman of the Port Commissioners has to profess lip-sympathy for the ideal of an Indian Mercantile Marine though he is no less vehement in his opposition to coastal reservation. We are glad to see, however, that the Indian Port Commissioners of Calcutta led by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Swarajist leader, have offered a concerted and strong opposition to the European Commissioners and the Indian Press of Calcutta is earnestly taking up the cause of a national mercantile marine. For one thing this disposes of the mischievous suggestion made by Sir Charles Innes in the Assembly that since two-thirds of the coastal trade originates in Bengal and Burma and the only important shipping company is in Bombay, Bombay will gain at the expense of Bengal by reservation. This disingenious and mean attempt to raise provincial jealousies has been trenchantly exposed in the special articles on coastal reservation which we have published. But the rally of the Press, politicians and businessmen of Bengal to the cause of national mercantile marine and their enthusiastic support of Mr. Haji's measure is a more eloquent reply to Sir Charles Innes' unworthy tactics than any argument. Bengal has a sad history in respect of the development of indigenous shipping. Both in coastal waters and in inland navigation, Bengalee ventures have been ruthlessly exterminated by the established monopolistic interests through unfair methods of competition. Reservation of coastal trade will provide fresh opportunities and larger scope for Bengal to re-write a new and bright chapter in the annals of national shipping. And Bengal shows both its accustomed patriotic instinct and a sure business foresight in lending its support to the endeavours that are being made for reserving the Indian coast to Indian vessels.

CHATTOPADDHYAYA AND THE THEATRE

WHAT INDIA LACKS

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

(BY K. S. HIRLEKAR).

(Our representative in Berlin interviewed Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya on the Theatre after his return from Moscow, where he studied that subject during his four months' stay. He had also the opportunity of coming into touch with one of the greatest Regiseurs of Germany, Herr Piscator and several well-known actors and actresses: Editor.)

INDIA'S DEFICIENCY.

"What, in your opinion, is the difference between the Indian and the European Theaters"? asked our representative.

A.:—You cannot compare a thing that does not exist with a thing that does exist. There is in reality no such thing as an Indian Theater to-day. In the past, we did possess an Indian Theater, one which was free from traces of hybridness and full of the spirit of the time in which it existed. But that was some hundreds of years ago. Besides the Theater, there were the great dramatist whose plays were the genuine outcome of a clear and unspoiled genius. They were classics. On account of their genuineness, they have travelled over hundreds of years, and hundreds of miles of waters, and found a place among the Repertoires of celebrated European dramatic companies. Indeed, the very first performance, which marked the birth of the Kamerny Theater of Tairov in Moscow, was Kalidasa's Shakuntala. I have had the privilege of witnessing many Indian plays in the Maharashtra, Tamil and Telgu provinces. When I refer to the Indian Theater I can only speak about these. I have not been in Bengal for many years, so I cannot say much about the theaters there. But I am told that the standard of the Bengal stage is about the best one can find in India. But with all, from the information I have gathered first-hand as well as through others, I am inclined to believe that in India, we have not as yet understood either the meaning or the value of th Theater. To begin with, even in such a big and important city as Bombay, we have not one decent theater building. The Excelsior Theater, with which I am well acquainted, and which is the most popular theater in Bombay, is, compared with even the most ordinary theater in Moscow or Berlin, nothing short of a stable. Of course, there is the Opera House, which is not so popular, but which Indians praise highly for its wonderful construction. To my mind, it is a building which merely impresses with its gaudy wall decorations, but the stage of which is as plain and meaningless as an empty cigar box. There is not one revolving stage, leave alone the trolly stage, and what great work can be done without these bare essentials? So much for the building only. And then, where are the plays? Where are the actors? Where is the academy in which they receive their training? Where is the Regiseur, unless it be the proprietor himself who knows as much about art as a vegetarian knows about flesh,—who is merely concerned with counting the coins after each performance? In Europe, on the other hand, the Theater occupies as important a place as the university. The art of acting is not a thing that can be classed with things merely of amusement. It is in Europe a tremendous instrument through which the nation is made to evolve. It is serious, deep, vital. Its adherents fight for its cause with the courage of soldiers. They will not let anything pass for the Art which is doing so much for their countries. There are great playwrights in Europe, men who deal with life, real life with all its suffering. They are fearless in their criticism of existing things and will not withhold a word if they feel that it is the right one, however harsh and obscene it might sound. One great thing about the plays here is their tendency to shake off the conventional, to come clear of individuals, and to deal more and more with the masses.

RUSSIA'S LEAD.

Q.:—"What are the chief movements of the Theater in the West, and where have you found it most progressive?"

A.:—"It is decided on all hands that the most progressive country as far as the Theater is concerned is Russia. Almost every week one comes across articles full of unqualified praise of them in papers from all over the Continent, England and America. Their influence is being felt in Japan. Osanai, one of the leading Regiseurs of Japan, told me in Moscow that the Japanese Theater is fast evolving on the lines of the Russian Theater. In Berlin, we find the young Piscator, who is considered by many critics to be one of the most original play-producers of the world, revealing in his bold revolutionary art distinct influences of some of the play-producers of Russia, chiefly Meyerholdt. An American play-producer once remarked "the devil take it! but the Russians are the greatest play-producers of the world." There are many movements. The old and venerable Stanislavsky continues to stage beautiful plays in a beautiful manner, plays which one can enjoy truly after one has had bread to eat. But even he, infected with the swift and speeding spirit of to-day is being forced to colour his work with revolution. There is Meyerholdt who is always busy breaking

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

The Veteran's Warning.

It is too much to expect that Britain, drunk with the wine of Imperialism, will take to heart the warning uttered by Mrs. Besant in her speech at Queen's Hall on Sunday, but even to the average slow-moving, insular British mind it must be a matter of astonishing interest that this ancient warrior who has battled long and fearlessly for India's freedom still continues to do so with unabated physical and mental vigour, in spite of advancing years. "I want England and India to keep together," Mrs. Besant declared, "but if you send back your Commission, we won't touch their constitution; we won't work their reforms." This should be an eye-opener to the Labour Imperialist journals like the "New Statesman," so anxious to "impose" a settlement on India. Mrs. Besant warned the British people that the sooner they understood the position in India the better for them; but with the approach of the general election the megaphones of the Tory party like the "Daily Mail" will soon be busy raising some stunt like the danger to England from the Soviet so that all other issues are forgotten.

Catching them young. .. ..

The British Die-Hards are persistent and unflagging in their attempts to save India—for the very large vested interest they have secured in this country. Every possible method is used to create in England an opinion unfavourable to the Indian people and their demand for Home Rule and the presence of Miss Mayo in England has been availed of to give a dose of anti-Indian prejudice to British youth. Eton so far kept the tradition scrupulously that no woman lecturer was to be called in to "broaden" the outlook of the sons of the British aristocracy, Beer-ocracy and Plutocracy whom it educates. Such a distinguished servant of British Imperialism as Miss Mayo must be offered a signal mark of appreciation and Miss Mayo was asked to lecture before Eton youth by the authorities of that institution. The idea evidently is to catch them young so that when they grow up their prejudice against India will be deep-rooted.

Unjust and Vindictive.

We learn with much regret that the Indore Administration has decided to proscribe the "Karmaveer," a responsible nationalist Hindu weekly published at Khandwa. The occasion for this drastic and unjust step is indicated by a letter of the Chief Secretary of the Indore Administration to the Editor of the paper, wherein the official states that the paper has for some time been "freely indulging in publishing defamatory statements and false and mischievous reports about the doings of the Cabinet and certain highly placed officers of the Holkar State." The Chief Secretary adds that the conduct of the paper "would even justify the institution of civil and criminal proceedings in a Court of Law." He, however, refrains from taking this step "as it is likely to help you (the Editor,) indirectly by encouraging the sale of your paper and as there is another remedy more convenient and more effective than prosecution" viz., "to proscribe your paper throughout the State." We cannot help feeling that the State authorities have sadly bungled, have laid themselves open to the charge of vindictiveness as well as in justice and are sure to defeat their purpose in persecuting the paper. The straightforward course for them to meet any alleged false and defamatory statements was to publish a statement of true facts or in an extreme case to prosecute the paper in a Court of Law. The prosecution would have made the paper popular only if it was proved right, in which case it would be an advantage to the authorities also in having been enabled to know the true state of things in the State. As it is, neither the people of Indore nor those of India will believe the paper's allegations to be defamatory until they are proved to be so in a Court of Law.

Whose Is The Fault?

In a characteristically Tory comment on the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth regarding the conditions and causes of Indian poverty, the organ of British Labour Imperialism, the "New Statesman" observes that these investigators sent out by the British Trade Union Congress, have laid "too much stress on the fact that terrible conditions persist after so long a period of British rule." The journal gives the British bureaucracy in India certificate which it will certainly appreciate when it says "with the best will in the world the British Government could and can do little to raise the Indian standard of living 150 years ago or now." In other countries, the State does develop this will. The journal tells the Indian people that the Indian workers' standard of living cannot be improved without bettering that of the agriculturists, a point which Indian publicists have been emphasizing for a long time. But the question is what has the State done so far in India to enable the ryot to be economically more efficient? The Indians find it has done precious little and they are convinced that only a Swaraj Government will adequately satisfy the requirements of the agriculturists and the workers

"AWAKENING OF ASIA WOULD BECOME A REVOLT"

MRS. BEASANT'S GRAVE WARNING,

INDIA WILL ACCEPT NOTHING LESS THAN DOMINION STATUS

COUNTRY UNANIMOUS ON BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

LONDON, June 25.

Mrs. Besant in a speech at Queens Hall pleaded for the grant of dominion status to India. She declared that the awakening of Asia would become a revolt owing to the inefficiency of the British administration in India on matters vitally concerning the peoples of India. She declared that India stood by the Nationalist boycott of the Simon Commission, and would accept nothing less than dominion status. She concluded, "I want England and India to keep together, and that is a desire in higher regions to which I bow. If you send back your Commission we won't touch their constitutions; we won't work their reforms. Sooner that is understood the better it will be for both the countries and the world."—Reuter.

MAULVI RAFFIUDDIN AHMED

AHMEDABAD ANJUMAN'S CONGRATULATION

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

The local Anjuman-e-Islam passed a resolution congratulating Maulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed on his appointment as Minister of the Government of Bombay and thanking the Government for the appointment.—A. P.

"MINORITY RIGHTS USURPED'

OBJECTION AGAINST SIND PACT

Mr. Ishardas Ramchand, Representative of Sind Sikhs has sent the following wire to (1) Pandit Nehru, and (2) Sardar Mangalsingh, Anand Bhawan Allahabad:—"Recent Sind Pact framed by few Hindus Muslims and Parsis misleads Hindu Sikh public. Usurps minority rights. My attitude against Sind Seperation unaltered."

MAHATMA WELCOMES MUNSHI COMMITTEE

HELPFUL TO SATYAGRAHIS

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

In the course of a signed article in the "Navajivan" published this morning Mr. Gandhi congratulates Mr. K. M. Munshi on his having written a bold and to-the-point letter to the Governor along with his resignation from the University seat in the Council and welcomes Mr. Munshi's suggestion of selecting a committee of nonofficials to inquire into the revision of revenue assessment in Bardoli.

Mr. Gandhi suggess that the proposed committee should consist of representatives of all communities and that they should inquire into the fact of the revived assessment as well as those of repression and terrorism by officials in the Bardoli taluka. Mr. Gandhi feels sure that the inquiry to be undertaken by the proposed committee will be very helpful to the satigrahis in their attempts to solve the problem before them.—A. P.

MUNSHI COMMITTEE AT WORK

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PROGRAMME

BARDOLI, June 24.

A Committee consisting of the following members and ex-members of the Bombay Legislative Council, viz., Mr. Kantiyals Maneeklal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, ex. M.L.C., Bombay University Constituency (Chairman), (2) Dr. M. D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.L.C. Bombay City North Non-Mahomedan Constituency (3) Mr. Husseinbhai A. Laljee, M.L.C., Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency, (4) Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, ex. M.L.C., Surat District Non-Mahomedan Constituency, (4) Mr. N. B. Chandrachud B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Poona Non-Mahomedan Constituency, (5) Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, MlA., Ex. M.L.C. Surat District Non-Mahomedan Constituency with Mr. B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, (Secretary) met at Bardoli at 10-30 in the morning. Mr. Shivdasani and Mr. Chandrachud have not been able to remain present. The following terms of reference were finally decided upon and the programme of the Committee was settled:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(a) To investigate into and report on the methods adopted by the Officials in the Surat District in respect of the collection of revised assessment in the Bardoli Taluka and in particular the allegations that irregular illegal, harsh and vindictive measures have been taken by them in the said matter.

(b) To investigate into and report on the condition to which the peasants in the Bardoli Taluka have been reduced by reason of the said methods, and

(c) For the purposes aforesaid, to take evidence, oral or documentary.

The Bardoli Office of the Committee will be at Patidar Ginning Factory, Bardoli, and

The Bombay Office of the Committee will be at "53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay."

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The Committee went through the judgments of several persons, who have been convicted and sentenced till now to various terms of imprisonment and prepared notes. After this, Mr. Husseinbhai A. Laljee, Dr. M. D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik proceeded to visit and inspect some of the villages in the Bardoli Taluka. Dr. Gilder as a result of the tour was of opinion that several cases required immediate attention.

The next sittings of the Committee will be at Bardoli from Thursday, the 28th June to Monday the 2nd July, 1928.

A letter was written to the Commissioner, N.D., requesting him to assist the Committee by directing the Officials concerned to give inspection of some of the Government Records as also for appointment of an Officer to assist the Committee in the investigation of the Bardoli affairs. A similar letter was written to Srijut Vallabhbhai J. Patel.

VACANCIES IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

BYE-ELECTION DATES ANNOUNCED

The "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" published on Monday (25th instant) announces three vacancies in the Bombay Legislative Council owing to the resignation of their seats by Messrs. Gordhandas I. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-owners), Knaialal Maneklal Munshi (Bombay University), and Jairamdas Daulatram (Eastern Sind Non-Mahomedan Rural). The following dates have also been fixed for the bye-election.

Ahmedabad Mill-owners:—The last day for the nomination of candidates for election for the Ahmedabad Millowners' Constituency is Monday, 2nd July. Sixth July has been fixed for the scrutiny of nomination papers. Voting will take place on Tuesday, 10th July, and the votes will be counted on Saturday, 14th July at 12 noon at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

Bombay University Constituency:—July 2nd has been fixed for the nomination of candidates. Scrutiny of Nomination Papers will take place on Thursday, 5th July. Voting will be on Thursday, 19th July and counting of votes on Wednesday August, 1st.

Eastern Sind Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency:—30th June for nomination of candidates; Monday 2nd July for scrutiny of Nomination Papers; Friday 13th July for voting and counting of votes will take place on Friday July 20th.

ANTI-WAR TREATY

THE TEXT ISSUED

DRAFT ADDRESSED TO 14 NATIONS

THE PREAMBLE.

The text is preceded by the preamble, the first three clauses of which have been revised to give express recognition to the principle that if a State resort to war in violation of the treaty, other signatories will be released from obligations of the Treaty to that State. The revised clauses read, firstly, that the signatories are deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind secondly, they are persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made so that the existing peaceful and friendly relations may be perpetuated, and, thirdly, they are convinced that all changes in relations between one another should only be sought by pacific means and be the result of peaceful and orderly process and any signatory which seeks to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied benefits of the Treaty.—Reuter.

PRESS ON KELLOGG'S NOTE

LONDON WARM PARIS COLD

LONDON, June 25.

Papers consider that Mr. Kellogg's Note deserves a prompt welcome.

Paris.—The Press hitherto has not shown any enthusiasm over Mr. Kellogg's Note.—Reuter's Special.

FRANC STABILISATION BILL.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—The Senate passed the Stabilisation Bill by 256 votes to 3 without amendment. The stabilisation of franc therefore is definite.—Reuter.

STABLISATION OF FRANC.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVE OF MR. POINCARE'S MEASURE

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has approved of MM. Poincare's measure for legal stabilisation of the Franc on which the Finance Committee will report to the Chamber on the 24th June, the Bill which is regarded as certain to be carried by a large majority provides that the Franc shall be constituted of 65.5 milligrammes of gold of the fineness of 900/-,000 ths corresponding to the pound sterling parity of 124.21 and dollar parity of 25.52.—Reuter.

FRANC STABILISATION BILL

ADOPTED BY FRENCH CHAMBER

LONDON, June 25.

Paris.—The Chamber adopted the whole Stabilisation Bill by 450 votes by 22.—Reuter.

Commandant Glaize, who has been laying foundations of a commercial air line from Rangoon to Vinh, has arrived at Marseilles from the Far East. The line will be run in conjunction with the British line from London to Australia.—Reuter.

Athens.—In spite of the breakdown of negotiations between employers and tobacco workers at Salonika such large numbers of men are returning to work that there is every reason to expect speedy end of strike.—Reuter.

"JERVIS BAY" IN COLOMBO

STOWAWAYS ARRESTED

THE QUESTION OF TRIAL

COLOMBO, June 25.

The "Jervis Bay" is expected to be in the harbour at about 8-45. A preliminary enquiry will probably be held on board immediately she arrives. Lt. Whitefield and twenty marines sent out in the "Slavol" boarded the "Jervis Bay" early this morning, and placed the stowaways under arrest. H. M. S. "Suffolk" is escorting "Jervis Bay" to Colombo. The question whether the stowaways should be taken to England for trial or tried at Colombo has not yet been decided, but the "Jervis Bay" has sent a wireless message asking for a launch to take them off here.—A. P.

"JERVIS BAY" STOWAWAYS

INQUIRY INTO THEIR CONDUCT

COLOMBO, June 25.

"S. S. Jervis Bay" entered the Colombo harbour this morning and inquiry into the conduct of eight stowaways was held. It is generally admitted that the trouble was serious enough but it is denied that the crew participated at any time or that the control of the ship was taken out of the hands of the master Captain Daniels. The eight stowaways of whom was Cuban who is alleged to be a half-case were solely responsible. The officers state that the stowaways were discovered when the vessel left Fremantle. They were separated from the passengers and given light work but resented discipline. Cuban, the half-caste, became most abusive and demanded that the passengers should pay his fare. The stowaways on one occasion broke out of their quarters and ran amok along the decks. Four British naval ratings rendered valuale assistance and the stowaways were battended down. They set fire to the straw mattresses but the fumes of smoke forced them to put the mattresses out through portholes. Officers then adopted the method of starving the prisoners with the result that when Slavol arrived the marines found them subdued and they submitted to the naval guard without trouble.

PASSENGER'S PETITION.

Over 400 passengers yesterday presented the Captain with a petition in the course of which they expressed concern at the untrue rumours which have been published concerning the attitude of the crew and said they saw nothing but active loyalty by the crew assisting the Commander and officers in their efforts to cope with the difficult situation and that the Commander and Officers handled it with tact, liniency, patience and ability.—A. P.

"JERVIS BAY" INQUIRY

PRESS EXCLUDED FROM SHIP

COLOMBO, June 25.

A preliminary inquiry on board the "Jervis Bay" is being conducted under the Board of Trade regulations, with the principal Collector of Customs in the chair. The passengers will be kept on board for at least two hours. The Press was not allowed on board the vessel.—A. P.

GIBRALTAR'S NEXT GOVERNOR

LONDON, June 25

It is understood that Genral Sir Alexander Godley will succeed Sir Charles Monro as Governor of Gibraltar.—Reuter's Special.

GEN. NOBILE SAVED AT LAST

SWEDISH EXPEDITION'S SUCCESS

RESCUE WORK CONTINUES

LONDON, June 25.

Rome.—It is officially announced that General Nobile was rescued by a Swedish aeroplane, then transferred to another Swedish machine and landed on Citta di Milano.

HOW RESCUE WAS EFFECTED

SWEDISH PLANE'S DARING

LONDON, June 25.

Rome.—According to an official communique, a wireless message from the Citta di Milano states that General Nobile's rescue was effected by a Swedish plane, fitted with runners, boldly landing near Nobile's party. General Nobile was taken to Hinlopen straits whence the Swedish seaplane took him to Virgo Bay leaving him on board the "Cita di Milano." The message does not mention any injury to General Nobile. It adds that the Swedish areoplane approached again General Nobile's party in order to effect further rescues but overturned while making a difficult landing. The pilot was not injured.—Reuter.

EFFORTS AT RESCUE OF OTHER MEMBERS

LONDON, June 25.

Stockholm.—The Swedish aeroplane has taken General Nobile off from ice and brought him to land. Other members of his party are still on ice off Foyn Island, but are expected soon to be rescued.—Reuter.

GENERAL NOBILE'S PARTY

ANOTHER MEMBER PICKED UP

LONDON, June 25.

Copenhagen.—According to a message received by the Italian Legation at Oslo, General Nobile and another member of the party were picked up by a Fokker machine of the Swedish relief expedition. Both are injured.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CRISIS

MINISTERS DISMISSED

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PREMIER.

SENSATION IN WAFDIST CIRCLE.

LONDON, June 23.

Cairo.—Kashaba Pasha, Minister of Justice, has resigned causing consternation in Wafdist ranks. "Al Ahram" expresses the opinion that the political atmosphere is extremely tense, though the crisis which began with the resignation of Mahmoud Pasha has not yet fully developed.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PREMIER

ECHO OF PRINCE SEIFEDDIN'S CASE

LONDON, June 25.

In connection with the Egyptian political crisis mentioned earlier, Cairo telegrams state that the Opposition newspapers publish documents alleged to be signed by Nahas Pasha (Premier), Wissa Wassef, President of the Chamber and Gafar Fakhry, a leading Wafd deputy. These three were lawyers engaged, early last year, by the mother of Prince Ahmed Seifeddin, who escaped from England, to obtain removal of restraint under which the court had placed the Prince. It is alleged that the three mentioned above undertook the case on the condition that if the interdiction was raised they would receive 117,000 pounds (Egyptian). The publication of the documents has created a sensation in Wafdist circles and has led to the demand for the resignation of the Premier and the President of Chamber.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER

ANOTHER MINISTER RESIGNS

LONDON, June 25.

Cairo.—A meeting of the Waid Parliamentary Group has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Prime Minister, and expelling Khashaba Pasha from the Party. Ibrahim Fahmi Bey, Minister of Public Works, has resigned. No further resignations are expected, but the position of the Cabinet is still regarded as critical.—Reuter.

MINISTRY DISMISSED

SEQUEL TO COALITION BREAK-UP.

LONDON, June 25.

Cairo.—Royal rescript has been issued dismissing the Ministry on the ground of the break up of the coalition.—Reuter.

REVENUE INCREMENTS IN MIRAJ STATE

PROTEST MEETING DISALLOWED

DEPUTATION TO VISIT THE CHIEF

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, June 25.

22 villages out of 29 presented to the proper authorities, applications of complaints signed by about 1,600 rayats against enormous and unjust increments in land revenue in the Miraj Taluka, the remaining villages, situated quite out of the way, being unable to do so for want of time. The rayats of different villages are anxiously awaiting the State's decision over their application. The rayats of different villages who assembled here for the public meeting that was to be held on 22nd, had to return disappointed, permission for the meeting having been refused by the District Magistrate. Some of the patels and rayats, it is understood, were reprimanded by some of the officials for forwarding their applications. The President of Miraj State Subjects' Conference Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor, the "Maratha", has requested the Chief Saheb to grant an interview to a deputation.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE

SIMLA, June 25.

The personnel of the Committee on the Age of Consent Bill has been settled and will consist of Sir Moropant Joshi, ex-Home Member, the Central Provinces Government, Chairman, Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanayalal ex-Judge, High Court, Allahabad, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Non-Brahmin Leader, Madras, Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Bux Kadri retired Sessions Judge, Bombay, Mrs. Obrien Beadon and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.—A. P.

GWALIOR DURBAR REWARDS CAPT MODAK

GWALIOR, June 25.

It is understood that the Gwalior Durbar has awarded Rupees one thousand to Captain G. V. Modak for his pioneer attempt in publishing in Marathi "The military study of Shivaji's campaign of Pratapgadh." Some more books of a similar type are contemplated by Captan Modak.—A

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS

CRI DE GUERRE WINS

LONDON, June 24.

Paris.—The Grand Prix de Paris resulted as follows:—

Cri de Guerre	1
Pinceau	2
Bubbles	3

18 ran. Won by three-quarters of a length. Same length between the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSIAN OIL PROPERTY

OWNERS TO BE COMPENSATED

SHELL - SOCONY AGREEMENT

According to a special cable from the London Correspondent of the "States man."

The "Evening Standard" states that terms of settlement between the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company have been drawn up, which include an undertaking on the part of the Standard Oil Company to compensate owners of Russian oil properties seized by the Soviet in future contracts for the purchase of Russian oil.

The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company is, therefore, likely to receive a large compensation.

The agreement is a triumph for Sir Henri Deterding, who negotiated personally with Mr. H. L. Pratt, the new chairman of the Standard Oil Company.

The Standard Oil Company was more willing to enter into negotiations, as they fear that the Government of India's investigation into the effect of the oil "war" may lead to legislation which will affect them.

CONFIDENCE IN MYSORE DEWAN

SALARY CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN

BANGALORE, June 25.

Thirty-six cut motions had been tabled for the meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council which assembled to-day.

Speaking on the motion for a token cut from the salaries of the Dewan and the members of the Executive Council the non-official members drew pointed attention to the top-heaviness of the administration. Mr. Dasappa (Mysore District) complained that 99 per cent. of the non-official resolutions adopted by the Assembly, remained a dead letter. He raised what he called a fundamental issue, namely, the privilege of having a non-official elected member in the Maharaja's Executive Council. The speaker was supported by Sir Puttanna Chetty, retired Executive Councillor.

Mr. Krishnarao, first member of the Council, who presided over the deliberations in the absence of the Dewan, after testifying to the unanimity of non-official opinion on the point, observed that it was a great constitutional question and assured that the whole of it would be placed before His Highness the Maharaja for consideration. He thought on question of salaries, members were not serious and reiterated that Government were always anxious to carry public opinion with them and give every possible effect to non-official recommendations.

The members thanked Government for the generous assurances and the cut motion was withdrawn.—A. P.

BAN ON GOA LOTTERY TICKETS

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

DEBATE ON TRAMFARES

The question of unrestricted sale of Goa Lottery Tickets was discussed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday when several Councillors severely criticised the policy of the Government in making the sale of Lottery Tickets illegal in British India and at the same time allowing the circulation of Goa Lottery Tickets with impunity.

The Corporation also discussed the report of the Special Committee in regard to the fares to be leveid by the Tramways Company and once again referred it back to the Committee and adjourned the debate without coming to any decision.

GOA LOTTERY.

Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, moved:—"That the Law and Procedure Committee be requested to draft and submit for the approval of the Corporation a suitable representation to Government requesting them to prohibit the circulation of Goa lottery tickets in Bombay as it encourages poor people to waste their money in purchasing them."

Mr. Baman-Behram said Goa lottery tickets were exhibited in pan and Irani shops without the least fear of police prosecution. If lottery in British India was made illegal he failed to see how sale of Goa lottery tickets were allowed by Government in Bombay. Week by week and month by month, he said, lacs of rupees were going to Goa from British India and poor people were ruined who staked their all to become rich from Goa lottery.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin opposed the resolution and said Government and police knew very well that tickets of Goa lottery were sold in Bombay.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai also opposed the resolution and said while people were losing in Derby Sweep lacs of rupees they should not grudge at Goa lottery.

DUTY OF CITY FATHERS

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said the Corporation were primarily concerned with the moral and material prosperity of the city and as city fathers they should raise their voice against the sale of Goa lottery tickets. He did not agree with the wordings of the resolution and moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to approach the Government with a request that they should prohibit the circulation of Goa lottery tickets in Bombay.

The Commissioner said as Executive Officer of the Corporation he was bound to convey to the Government resolutions of Executive importance. The amendment of Mr. Chandavarker being not of Executive nature the proper person to send the resolution should be the Secretary.

Mr. Chandavarker amended his amendment accordingly.

SAME AS DERBY SWEEP!

Mr. P. J. Marzban said he had talk with certain Government officials in this matter as he desired to bring a resolution in the Legislative Council for the prohibition of the sale of the Goa lottery tickets. He was, however, given to understand that Government treated the Goa lottery as they did the Derby Sweep. He, therefore, thought that no useful purpose would be served by sending the resolution to Government.

The amendment being put to vote was lost and the original proposition was carried.

TRAM FARES.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding the question of fares to be levied by the Tramways Company.

Briefly the Committee recommended:—

(1) That for a journey on the following extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of one anna:

Lalbaug to Dadar.
Sandhurst Road to Wari Bunder.
Wari Bunder to Tank Bunder.

(2) That for a journey from or to any point on the extensions referred to in (1) above to or from any point on the Company's system outside those extensions the Company shall be entitled to charge a fare of 1 1-2 annas.

(3) That no extra fares should be charged on any of the following minor extensions:

Girgaum Portuguese Church to Byculla Bridge; Tardeo Terminus to Gilder Street; Opera House to Girgaum Portuguese Church; and Dhobi Talao to Flora Foun tain.

Passengers to and from the limits of these extensions should be carried over the whole system at the rates in force for such journey.

(4) That outside the 1-2 anna fare limits of the Gowalia Tank Road Extension a fare of one anna be charged for any journey covering a distance of two and a half miles to and from the Gowalia Tank Terminus and a fare of 1 1-2 annas beyond such limits.

EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The effects of these recommendations will be (a) that the fare of one anna will be retained on the old lines, i.e., on the lines that existed in 1905, the date of the Deed of Concession, so that the right of the travelling public granted under the Deed of Concession shall not be interfered with, (b) that the minimum fare chargeable will be only one anna and the maximum 1 1-2 annas so that a passenger will be entitled to travel from any part of the City to any other part for 1 1-2 annas.

5. As regards the fare on the Gowalia Tank Extension the Committee argued for a considerable time with the Company's Officials, who were present at the meeting by invitation, with a view to inducing them to agree to fix the fare for the extension at one anna only in view of the fact that it is also a small extension and that therefore it should be treated in the same manner as the other small extensions referred to in clause (3) of para, 4 above, but the Company's Officials would not agree with the Committee, hence as an alternative the arrangement referred to in clause (4) of para. 4 above was arrived at. The Committee have approved of this suggestion and they beg to commend it to the Corporation for approval.

Dr. J. N. Choksy raised a point of order whether the report of the Special Committee was in order inasmuch as there were certain members on the Committee who were shareholders.

The President ruled that the report was in order and said the Municipal Act prohibited a shareholder taking part in discussion and in voting in the Corporation but there was nothing said about the Committee.

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji then moved that the report of the Special Committee be approved and adopted.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. MODY.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas drew the attention of the House to the dissenting minute of Dr. Choksy in the report in which he had attacked Mr. H. P. Mody stating that as a shareholder and past President he took part in the Committee's proceedings, thus violating an important section of the Municipal Act and a Corporation resolution of 1928. Mr. Kanji said the attack on Mr. Mody was unwarranted. He therefore moved that Dr. Choksy should either withdraw this attack or the Corporation should expunge that part of the criticism which refers to Mr. Mody.

Mr. G. Billimoria seconded the proposition.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President, said that he had invited Mr. Mody to be present at the meeting as his advice would have been invaluable to the Committee. If there was any body responsible for the supposed malpractice it was not Mr. Mody but the speaker (Dr. Deshmukh). He therefore, requested Dr. Choksy to withdraw his remarks.

Dr. Choksy refused to withdraw his criticism.

The debate on the report was then proceeded with.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposing the report said the poor people residing at Dadar were asked to pay one anna from Dadar to Lal Baug and for further journey half an anna while those residing at Gowalia Tank were supposed to pay only one anna. The report he said was unfair to the poor. He, therefore, moved that the report be recorded.

Dr. Merchant seconded the amendment.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved another amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for further consideration and with a request not to charge on Gowalia Tank extension and to fix minimum of an anna and maximum of one and a half anna fare.

Dr. M. B. Velkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved the third amendment to adjourn debate that counsel's opinion be taken on the opinion expressed by Mr. K. D. Ghaswalla, Advocate at the instance of Dr. Choksy which was circulated among councillors that day. (Mr. Ghaswalla's opinion has been already published in the "Chronicle" on Monday).

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconded the amendment which being put to vote was carried and the debate was adjourned.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON EXTENDS

Bombay, June 25.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended in the interior of the Peninsula Weather is still slightly disturbed in the Punjab, where numerous dust storms have again occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad South and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces East, the east Punjab, the Central Provinces East and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. Skies are heavily clouded in the Peninsula and the east Central Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded generally elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual on the north Madras Coast and drier in the west and north Punjab, east Rajputana and Antral India Temperatures were above normalion East Rajputana and west Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 113 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the western half of the Peninsula.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hrs..
Delhi	... 0.32"
Hissar	... 1.07"
Raipur	... 0.40"
Chanda	... 1.55"
Ratnagiri	... 1.16"
Marmugao	... 1.15"
Bijapur	... 0.43"
Belgaum	... 0.01"
Nizamabad	... 0.04"
Hyderabad	... 0.53"
Bangalore	... 0.30"
Mangalore	... 0.78"
Calicut	... 0.48"
Cochin	... 0.17"
Negapatam	... 0.05"
Madras	... 0.03"
Cuddapah	... 0.03"
Masulipatam	... 0.06"

Bombay:—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory	... 0.37"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date (7.52" above normal.)	... 22.46"
St. George's Hospital	... 0.20"
J. J. Hospital	... 0.17"

Maximum temperature 89 deg (3 deg. above normal.)

Minimum temperature 76 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,100 miles away was recorded yesterday by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 10 hrs. 9 mts. (I. S. T.)

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 25th PUNE 1928.

Station	Total, 1st June to date. In.	cts.
Baroda	5	33
Broach	4	08
Nasik	2	21
Jalgaon	1	14
Parbhani	3	92
Nanded	6	33
Betul	6	42

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 25.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of date 25-6-28, Colaba Point 0.37 Fort 0.20 J. J. Hospital 0.17.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 22.46 Fort 25.20 J. J. Hospital 20.89.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 27.79 Fort 20.01 J. J. Hospital 24.09.

1926 Colaba Point 3.40 Fort 2.64 J. J. Hospital 2.71.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.633 inches (.062 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day.) .610 inches (.020 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.3 degrees (.2.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 76.0 degrees (.1.5 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85.0 per cent.

Relative Hamility at 4 p.m. (prerious day) 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.R.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 22.46 inches.

Total rainfall during year 22.47 inches.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,100 miles away was recorded yesterday by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 10 ins. 9 mts (I. S. T.)

JAMSHEDPUR SITUATION

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED

The Board of Directors of the Tata Iron & Steel Company have been considering the situation in Jamshedpur in the light of the report made by Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Chairman of the Board, who visited Jamshedpur last week. As a result of this discussion, the terms of settlement on which the Jamshedpur Works will be opened will, it is expected, published in the course of this week.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

MYSORE DEWAN HONOURS POET

BANGALORE June 25.

A galaxy of distinguished visitors for the season including the Maharaja of Jaipur, Colonel Raja Raiprithvisingh Bahadur of Nepal many Europeans and local gentry attended the grand social given by Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore in honour of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Carlton House last evening. The poet who appeared to be considerably improved in health was given a great ovation on arrival. The brilliant function lasted till late in the evening.—A. P.

WEATHER IN INDIA

SIMLA. June 25.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended into the interior of the peninsula. The Bay current is vigorous in Bengal and Assam and normally active in Burma and the East Nnited Provinces. Numerous dust-storms again occurred along the frontier and in the Punjab where the weather is still slightly disturbed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Konkan, Hyderabad South, and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the United Provinces East, Punjab the Central Provinces East and Mysore. A few falls occurred in the United Provinces West, Kashmir, Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast north.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch, Tavoy two inches, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu and Akyab three inches, Amherst, Bassein and Myitkyina one and half inches, Shillong, one, Cherrapunji seven, Silchar one and a half inches, Dhubri, Cox's Bazar and Jalpaiguri two, Dinajpur three, Bogra five, Naya Dumka one and a half inches, Patna and Gorakhpur three quarters, Chanda one and a half, Jagdalpur three quarters, Lucknow, Bareilly and Gulmarg half inch, Hissar, Ratnagiri and Marmagao one, Bijapur and Raichur half, Mangalore and Mercara three quarters of an inch, Salem one and a half inches, Gopalpur and Kodaikanal quarter inch.

Forecast:—An increase in Bihar and Orissa and along and near the West Coast.

Earthquake report—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and one hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at ten hours nine minutes on Sunday the 24th June.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY

BANK'S EFFORTS AT REORGANISATION

MOVE TO FORM LANCASHIRE TEXTILE CORPORATION

LONDON, June 25.

A message from Manchester says that the banks heavily involved in financial difficulties of the Lancashire cotton industry are now taking definite action to assist reorganisation of the industry on a sound basis. They have communicated to the spinning companies urging them carefully to consider the proposal of the coton Yarn Association to form a Lancashire Textile Corporation.—Reuter's Special.

MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT

CITY FATHERS TO MEDIATE

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S MOVE

Interesting exchange of views took place in the Corporation Hall on Monday on the strike situation in the city. The Special Committee of the Corporation invited both the representatives of the strike leaders and the millowners to sound their views if they would come to any settlement. They first had a confabulation with the strike leaders and asked them that before the Corporation gave them help, they wanted to know how long they were expected to continue the assistance. In other words, they asked the strike leaders in plain language how long they expected to prolong the strike. The strike leaders are reported to have stated "two months." Then they were asked if they were willing if the Corporation intervened to bring about the settlement and they replied they would be too pleased if that was done

The Corporation then invited the representatives of the millowners and asked them how long they intended to prolong the lock-out and they stated that they were willing to open the mill gates "to-morrow" if the operatives came to work. As a matter of fact, they stated, the operatives had struck work without formulating their grievances if they went to work and put the grievances in a regular and business-like way. The Special Committee of the Corporation will take about a week to prepare their report.

RELIEF FOR MILL STRIKERS

MR. JOSHI'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY CITIZENS

Mr. N. M. Joshi has issued the following circular to prominent citizens of Bombay:—

You are aware that the Textile Workers of Bombay have been on strike now for more than two months. It is notorious that soon after the payday no money remains in the hands of these poor workers. It is now more than a month since they received the balance of their wages and they cannot expect to get any more wages till about a month after they resume work. They have already begun to suffer from starvation. I believe that the fight they are making is just, although opinions may differ as to the suitability of the time. But apart from the merits of the dispute, you will agree with me that it is necessary that these people and their families must not be allowed to be starved, if starvation can be avoided by human efforts. The Joint Strike Committee has secured some financial resources to distribute relief and has begun the work from 12th of June. It selected this very late date for beginning the relief operations in order that the limited resources at its command should be used when the critical period begins. The Joint Strike Committee is spending Rs. 12,000 every week. The work of relief is so vast that resources at the disposal of the Joint Strike Committee must be supplemented very largely by additional collections. I feel that unless some sympathisers of labour who many believe or not in the rightness of the struggle but who are anxious that the workers and their families should not suffer from starvation, come together and form themselves a Relief Committee to collect funds and distribute relief, distress of the workers and their families will not be mitigated. The Relief Committee to be formed should either take upon itself the relief of both the strikers and their families or should confine its activities to relief of women children only. The latter course may be preferred by some who may feel that even the participation in the work of giving relief to strikers may amount to taking sides in the dispute and they may therefore like to confine the activities of the confine its activities to relief of women and children as being only humanitarian work and leaving the relief of the strikers to the Joint Strike Committee which is avowedly a body that stands for workers. These are points which may be considered when the preliminary meeting for the formation of the committee is held.

Believing that you would like to take part in the work of relief, I am requesting you to attend a meeting which I have called on Tuesday the 26th June at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to consider the question regarding the formation of the Bombay citizens' Relief Committee and hope that you will make it a point to attend even at some inconvenience.

I need hardly say that those who attend this meeting need not be regarded as having joined the workers' side of the dispute. The Joint Strike Committee will continue to function as the body responsible for the conduct of the dispute and its settlement.

OWNERS' MOVE TO STANDARDISE RULES

WORKERS' OPPOSITION

After three days of strenuous labour the leaders of the mills strike succeeded in collecting about Rs. 1,000. With an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 a week, this amount is but a trifle and they now realise that if the strike is not ended soon, hard times are in store for them. In spite of the optimistic view taken by some leaders, there is no chance of the strike coming to an end soon. The strike leaders refuse to accept the standardisation of rules which the mill owners propose to introduce in the mills to maintain better discipline among the workmen. They also refuse to accept standardisation of wages scheme.

On the other hand the mill-owners are bent upon introducing new rules in the mills for the purpose, as they State, of better management and administration, and in this tug-of-war between the employers and the employees the signs of settlement seem to be remote.

With a view therefore to advance the cause of the workers the extremist leaders propose to publish the defunct journal "Kranti" ("Revolution") from next week. The paper would be conducted by the Workers and Peasants' Party.

WARNING TO POLICE.

At a meeting held on Monday morning at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi Mr. Mirajker warned the police against following the leaders while they went round the mill area for collections. The presence of the police, he said, frustrated their efforts in raising funds for the strikers.

On Monday the Joint Strike Committee spent Rs. 10,000 for the distribution of grain among the strikers.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING

PROGRAMME OF ORGANISATION OUTLINED

Bombay, June 25.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen was held on Monday in the Workshop Compound of Matunga. Messrs. Jhabwala, Bradley, Rele, Welldon and Ginvala addressed the meeting, at the end of which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1 This meeting of the Railway Workers of the G. I. P. deeply regrets the action of the Agent in not accepting the following reasonable demands of the workers and postponing the consideration of the same a month hence, but as agreed by the Deputation, temporarily suspends the execution of the resolution regarding strike on the 25th June '28.

2 This meeting demands 1 Cancellation of Medical Examination. 2 Legitimate increase in workers' pay. 3 Leave for holidays with pay. 4 Minimum living wage should be fixed Rs. 30/-.

3 This meeting while resenting that the principle of cancellation of Medical Examination as urged by the Union has not been accepted by the Agent, looks forward to an early time when the same will be accepted, as even if it was not for retrenchment, it is uncalled for and unnecessary.

4 This meeting calls upon all the workers of the G. I. P. to immediately organise themselves under the banner of the Union either of the Workmen or staff within the next 20 days hereof so that, in the event of the Agent not accepting the demands of the men, the work may be closed on a date that the Union shall fix, and authorises the Strike Council to carry out a programme of 12 meetings on the dates and at the places mentioned below:

1 Thana 29th June 28, 2 Parel 2nd July 28, 3 6th July 28 Karla, 4 12th Jul 28 Poona, 5 14th July 28 Kalyan, 6 17th July 28 Kasara, 7 18th July 28 Dongri, 8 9th July 28 Karjat, 9 20th July 28 Matunga, 10 21st July 28 Dhond, 11 22nd July 28 Lonavla, 12 15th July 28 Talegaon.

MR. JHABWALA'S APPEAL.

Considerable excitement prevailed at the meeting. As a result of appeal made by Mr. Jhabwala on behalf of the Strike Council a number of Volunteers were enrolled to carry out the programme of organisation and fulfil the objects of the Council.

It is announced that the reports prepared in 1927 by the Provincial Governments on the working of the Reformed Constitution after 1924 are now released for the public, but Government warns that these reports do not represent the formal presentation by the Provincial Governments of their case in reply to the Memoranda issued by the Simon Commission. Reports were prepared in the course of official correspondence prior to the appointment of the Commission.—A. P.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR LESLIE WILSON

THRUSTING A EUROPEAN PRINCIPAL ON A PRIVATE COLLEGE

(BY AN INDIAN).

Your Excellency

I have just come to know of the attempt that has been made, it seems for months past, to thrust a European Principal on the D. J. Sind College of Karachi. The attempt cannot succeed unless Your Excellency acting with the Education Minister perpetrate this insult to Indian sentiment at the fag end of your career. The facts relating to this question are probably not entirely unknown to you. I shall, however, recapitulate them. The D. J. Sind College is a private institution founded nearly forty years ago by a few leading gentlemen of Sind. A large fund was contributed by the public to which the Government rightly added a quota from the money of the tax-payer. The institution is managed by a board consisting largely of members elected by the subscribers to the college funds and such local bodies in Sind as contribute a particular annual grant. A small nominated element also exists. A number of officials too are on the Board. It is presided over by the Commissioner in Sind. The Vice-President is a Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

The College had a European Principal until the war broke out. The war drew away many Europeans serving in India to the fields of Flanders and France. The post was since then filled by an Indian, Principal S. C. Shahani a distinguished educationist of Sind who retired a few months ago. Simultaneously with your regime there has been in operation a consistent policy of Indianisation. As a result many important posts in the public services formerly held by Europeans have been thrown open to Indians. One would have thought that no effort will be made in these late days to revert to a policy of Europeanisation even in the case of posts attached to private institutions. It is, therefore, the more surprising that when Principal S. B. Butani an Indian professor of the Sind College who has served it for nearly a quarter of a century, who has worked as Vice-Principal for nearly a decade, who has acted efficiently as Principal whenever an opportunity has occurred and who is yet young able and popular, is available for being appointed permanent Principal, insidious attempts should be made to debar him from the legitimate promotion to Principalship and a young Englishman should be transported to India to prove the unfitness of Indians.

It is an open secret in Sind, if the word of some of the jo-hukum Council Members from Sind is to be believed that a certain high official outside Sind is interesting himself in the appointment of a European Principal for the D. J. Sind College. I wonder if this is known to Your Excellency. The question of appointing a permanent Principal has been before the Board now for many months. To suit the interested parties the matter has been postponed from time to time. The College Board is so constituted that several members cannot stand up against the appointment of a European Principal. At the last meeting of the Board a resolution was passed on the subject which throws the responsibility for the appointment of European Principal entirely on Government. That resolution has again postponed the filling up of the appointment by another three months and in the meantime Government is to be asked if it is prepared to commit itself for certain additional grant for at least five years. The College does not now get its full quota of grant i.e. 25 per cent. of the admissible expenditure. Even if it got that the College has a deficit of Rs. 4,000 a year. The extra expenditure involved in appointing a more qualified man, from outside will be Rs. 18,500 a year. The College Board has therefore asked Government to promise for five years a grant of Rs. 18,500 a year over and above the full amount of the ordinary grant-in-aid of 25 per cent. of the present admissible expenditure.

The question which arises is that: Is Your Excellency prepared at a time of great financial stringency which threatens reductions even in the grants now given to schools and colleges and which has led to proposals for increase of fees all round, to agree to the sanctioning of this large amount out of the depleted resources of Your Excellency's Government for a period of five years, merely to enable the supersession of a competent Indian and the appointment of a European in a private College. To such a question there can be but one answer, which both Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Minister of Education can properly give. I hope that that answer will be given and the disgrace of a deliberate move by some persons to thrust a European on the D. J. Sind College succeeding will be averted.

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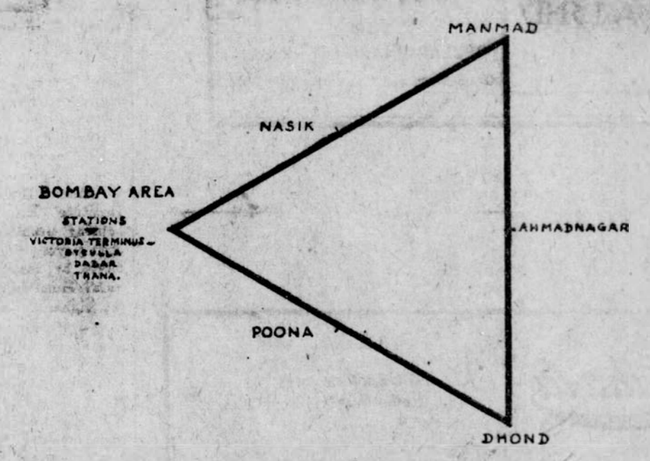

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CHOTTOPADHYAYA AND THE THEATRE

(Continued from page 6.)

up the artificiality of the life of rich single individuals and building on this glorious destruction a great mass-structure. Meyerholdt is like a fire which purges the dross of old conceptions. It is not an exaggeration to believe that he is, perhaps, the subtlest and greatest influence on the Theater. In the cinema world, there is the equally powerful, equally flaming genius, Eisenstein, fulfilling a similar need. There are the proletcult, the Blau-bluses, and other movements of a more recent birth, which are already influencing groups of working men and working women of other countries, goading them on to perform dramas through which they can express the needs of their life and serve as the whip of satire to whip those who oppress them. The chief tendency, of the Theater, in my opinion, is towards a solving of life, and not as before merely towards serving as an amusement without any purpose. The future playwright will, of necessity, deal with the life of the many and not of the few. The future Theater is going to be the mouth-piece of the millions who shall be heard in the end."

DECAY OF INDIAN ARTS.

Q.:—"What are the reasons for the neglect of the Indian Theater?"

A.:—"The reasons are many. First and foremost, through a very strange and subtle process of decay, brought about by continual conquest and a resultant hybridness of ideals and ideas, art whether music or dance or painting or acting, began to pass into the hands of people who reduced it merely to a medium of bread winning. To-day, we find music in the hands of prostitutes who pander through force of circumstance to the degenerate needs of the moneyed class. This is true also of dancing with the result that both these beautiful arts are fast dying out. On account of an association of ideas, as also the desire on the part of man to treat his wife or his sister as private property, we find that it has become impossible for a so-called respectable woman to take professionally to any of the fine arts. This has led naturally to the obnoxious and criminal practice of men impersonating women on the stage. Apart from the utter absurdity of this, not to speak of the immoral influence, it exerts on such actors themselves, it has vitiated the taste of the public, I feel hopeful, however, that the time has come when Indian women must and will work side by side with men in all spheres of work. I have great faith in the artistic talent and the courage of the Indian woman. And I believe that when the new Theater is brought into existence, it will be both natural as well praiseworthy for women to act on the stage, and drive out the hideous phenomenon of the present day man-woman actor, the deepest evil of the Theater."

WHAT INDIA SHOULD DO.

Q.:—"What suggestions have you to offer towards the building of the New Theater?"

A.:—"I think the most important thing for India to do is to send out her young people to Europe to specialise in the various branches of technical knowledge which go to make up the whole Theater. It is the pity of all pities that so many young men and women come out to the West only to spend time and money in trying to secure a paltry degree which barely gets them at the end of it a decent livelihood, which frankly is the aim of most of them. Then again, we must remember that the glamour which once existed for degrees is almost gone, and the mere securing of diplomas and degrees is not considered to be a very great feat. It is now time that men and women devoted their time and talent and energy to some cause which has to do with the thousands who are waiting for bread and education and leisure. Believing as I do in the great part destined to be played in the near future by the kino and the theater I suggest that men and women be sent out to the West, say, to Berlin or Moscow or France to specialise in the Theater, some in elocution, some in make-up, others in scene-construction and so on. Unfortunately there are so few in India to-day who are serious artists; by which I mean artists who burn to make their art the Way to real Beauty for the millions to enjoy. This naturally includes the solution through art of suffering and inequality and the wiping out of false and dangerous perspectives. Just as, therefore, Indians have hitherto come out to qualify for the bar or for medicine or for the I.C.S., they should now think seriously of taking up the study of the Kino and the Theater. Another suggestion, perhaps, might be that in every Province one decent Theater with up-to-date equipments should be erected and towards this money should be collected from rich men who are at the same time lovers of art. Good Theater Buildings are essential if great art is to come into existence. There should be young men who will come out to Europe to study the building of a Theater. I think that one thing is badly needed. Most of the buildings which are in existence to-day, should be demolished ruthlessly, and others which are slightly better, should be reconstructed on modern lines and made into real theaters which will afford facilities for work. I remember acting once in Kirloskor's Theatre in Poona. It was a nightmare and I sometimes wonder how my wife and I have survived the experience. The atmosphere was gloomy and degenerate and the smell of the stage was unhealthy and depressing. The seats (which the audience pays for) were trials. The memory of that theater was as one of a cross between a lumber room and a brothel. And this was not the only theatre which compelled criticism. In my experience of six years in India before coming out to Europe I had the misfortune of acting in several similar buildings in the Andhra, Tamil and other countries. It is a disgrace to let these buildings stand and be called theaters. There should be a strong movement against them and audiences, with self-respect, should start a campaign against performances which are done in such places. Much can be done also by the Press. It is the duty of the Press to-day to take a more lively interest in questions of this kind, for after all if we analyse things carefully, we shall find that the theater movement as I understand it and as many of us understand it to-day is a vital part of the present political movement. A hundred platform speeches fall flat before one great drama. The Press knowing the value of the drama, should devote at least one whole page for the drama and the theater. When we compare the newspapers in the European countries and the propaganda they do for the arts, with those in our country which seem to be sleepy and apathetic we feel that it is a matter for deep regret. I hope that the Press will play its glorious part as well in the reconstruction of the new theater by first setting out to reconstruct the opinion of the people which requires it badly.

RUSSIAN FILMS

Q: And now just one more question if you don't mind. What impressions have you of the Russian Films?

A: The impression left on my mind by the few films specially shown to us at Moscow, some even before they were released, has indeed been very great. Inspite of the fact that the Russian Film Industry was started only five years ago and as compared with other countries, working at many a handicap, it is still noteworthy that some of the greatest films to-day of the world, on which praise has been lavished by the kino-critics of the Continent and of America, are Russian. Who has not heard of Eisenstein and his marvellous "Potchemkin," or the latest "Ten Days of Which Shook the World".....and who has not heard of Pudowkin and his equally brilliant "The Mother" and "The End of St. Petersburg"? What is the secret of this success? It is very simple. The producers of these films are young men who have felt the throbbing life of the masses bleeding under the yoke of the few. They have understood that the tragedy of life lies in the unknown uncared-for men and women starving and wandering in the streets and not as hitherto in the little drawing room tragedies of individual melodramatic men and women whose life is spent in the glow of electric lamps of expensive cafes. What we in India have so far been attracted by, has been merely the cheap and useless films that have been mostly shown to them, films which have always been likely to bring in fortunes. The taste has been vitiated and it is deplorable to find the callous silence both of the Press and the public with regard both to the theatre and the kino which sail in the same boat. As I have already said we must work heart and soul to create a new public with a new and sensitive feeling which will revolt against anything which is cheap and common and not serious. So far, the inartistic money-making producers in India who produce a whole film in ten or fifteen days (greed run riot) have forced their taste on the public. It is now the public's turn to force their taste on the film-producers, but the public shall dream first the great dream of real life and of real art which shall be the means to emancipation. Europe itself is already tired of melodrama and of plots which deal with society men and women. They are turning to Russia for the new inspiration because the Russians are nearer to life and its actualities. It is time that Indian films say goodbye to "Harishchandra," "Nala Damayanti," on the one hand, and on the other, to the "Telephone Girl" and "The Butterfly" and the notorious "Lily in the Mud." Life is throbbing at every turn with bleeding material waiting to be shaped into a destiny. Let us, therefore, always bear in mind that the future of the film lies in the direction of the huge masses whose lives yield material enough to make the film of India, the film acceptable by the whole world. I fervently hope and believe that with a more serious and less commercial attitude both towards the theatre the cinema, we shall be able at no far date to mould great works of art which shall find an honoured place in the whole world."

DIGAMBAR JAIN SADHOO AT KATNI

(From a Correspondent.)

KATNI, June 23.

The Digamber Jain Sadhoo arrived at Katni with his followers on the 20th inst and was given a hearty reception by the Jain Samaj of Katni. The procession was accompanied by Hindus and Mahomedans. The "Keshlock" ceremony which took place on 22nd instant, was attended by thousands of people.

Nearly 200 outsiders had come to witness the ceremonies. Sadhu Maharaj delivered a lecture on 'Ahinsa" and Hindus and Mahomedans promised to give up meat-eating.

SEPARATION OF SIND

HINDU SABHA'S PROTEST

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 23.

The Executive Council of the Hindu Sabha has strongly protests against the "separation of Sind and the so-called Hindu-Muslim Pact drafted and discussed within barred doors in individual capacity by a few local men. The Pact, according to the Sabha "is not supported by the public either of Karachi or Sind. Popular Hindu and Muslim leaders were neither consulted nor invited. The propaganda is most mischievous and detrimental to Hindu interests. The public outside Sind are warned not to give it any credence."

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That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

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MUNICIPAL-AIDED HOUSING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is in appreciation of the very useful services rendered by your good self from time to time, ever since July 1919, to enable me to ventilate my humble views pertaining to several subjects, that I feel quite justified in now submitting this pioneer scheme in the history of "Housing Enterprise" in India. The Tenant Co-partnership Housing Scheme, inaugurated by Government through Mr. James P. Orr, I.C.S., in 1915, has proved to be a failure; that is why the very same Government introduced "State-Aided Housing" on tenant ownership system in September 1924; and again modified the original system in May 1925 to meet the requirements of Government servants by granting 'long' term loans' extending over 15 years in all at 5 per cent. per annum. But nothing has yet been done for solving the housing problem of non-Government servants. That is why the pioneers of the "Non-Official Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute" have persevered to solve the housing problem of the middle class tenants paying a monthly rent of Rs. 85 and more, by inaugurating the "Municipal-aided Housing Scheme" for the benefit of the higher graded employees drawing a salary of more than Rs. 150 a month and serving in the Bombay Municipality, Improvement Trust, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Tramway Company, Imperial Bank, Central Bank, Lloyd's Bank, Killick Nixon and Co., and such other Firms as have introduced the "Provident Fund System" since the last 15 years. Because, the working system of the Municipal-aided Ownership Housing Scheme is quite different from that of the existing system introduced by Government for Tenant Co-partnership Housing or State-Aided Housing. And so, it enables a middle class tenant serving in the Improvement Trust office to take advantage of the Provident Fund Rules to get a loan under those Rules without interest, up to 90 per cent. of his own contribution to the Provident Fund and accumulated interest, for buying a plot of land on 999 years' lease, and to erect a building thereon by investing only one-fifth of the cost of the building while the balance will be made up from loans granted by Government at 5-1/2 per cent. per annum either through the Improvement Trust or through the Bombay Municipality in order to see that the Government loan is quite safe being advanced through a responsible body. And the whole amount due to Government will be paid off by monthly instalments within a period of 15 years. In short, the 'Municipal-Aided Housing Scheme' will enable the middle class employees to lease building plots, measuring 600 square yards or more and erect buildings costing Rs. 6,000 or more, without contributing anything from their current monthly earnings as generally the accumulated amount up to 90 per cent of their own contributions with interest will come to Rs. 1,500 and more within a period of 15 years of service and this will be sufficient to make up one-fifth the cost of the buildings. The credit of working out this pioneer scheme in the history of Indian Housing Enterprise is also due to Messrs. Shankar Rao Mantri, Building Contractor and Municipal Corporator, Framji Bilia, L.C.E., Retired Senior Assistant Engineer, Meyer Nissim, M.A., Senior Member of the Corporation, R. H. A. Delves, Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust, as well as to Mr. A. K. Dadachanji, L.C.E., Estate Agent, Mr. J. K. Parulkar Chairman of the Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society and to Mr. E. Woodfall, a Government Pensioner and journalist of many years' standing. In conclusion, it may be briefly stated here that the total area that is available for building purposes within the Municipal limits of Bombay at Parel (Suparibag and Lalbag), Dadar-Matunga and Sion-Matunga, will come to not less than 6,75,000 square yards and can very well be leased for 999 years at Rs. 10 per square yard bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum. Moreover, there will be a guarantee to accommodate not less than 1,000 Tenants who will own their land and home in 15 years without being put to any financial inconvenience on account of the timely financial help rendered at the heads of their respective offices; while the non-progressive Improvement Trust will, within a period of only five years, be in a position to dispose off all their vacant plots that are suitable for building purposes and will thus be in a position to derive an annual revenue of not less than Rs. four Lakhs by leasing plots measuring 600 to 1,000 square yards at Rs. 10 a square yard and bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, since the total number of square yards will not be less than 6,75,000. At the same time, the Bombay Municipality will derive an annual income when not less than one thousand tenants will erect buildings on their own plots of land, in the way of Municipal general taxes, being calculated at 16-2/3 per cent. on the gross annual rent less ten per cent. for vacancies. That is why this pioneer Housing Scheme deserves being patronised by all the members of the Improvement Committee as well as by the elected members of the Municipal Corporation. The working system is based on "Halifax and Birmingham Tenant Ownership Model." The Tenant Members will only invest one-fifth of the cost of the building on the understanding that the Government should advance three-fifths and the balance of one-fifth by the Bombay Municipality at 5-1/2 per cent interest per annum in anticipation of its deriving an annual income from general taxes to the extent of nearly one Lakh and Fifty thousand (Rs. 1,50,000). Hence, what has not yet been done either by Government or by the Bombay Municipality to solve the problem of Tenant Ownership Housing of higher graded Non-Government servants will be achieved by the patriotic acts of the promoters of Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, in Bombay, and they will thus prove by their practical actions that the development of self-help, is a sure sign of the 'Development of Indian Home-Rule by Indians, in India.'—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

S. S. "RAZMAK"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Razmak" which left Bombay on Saturday, connecting at Aden with s.s. "Narkunda" for Marseilles and London:—

Mr. A M Adenwalla, Mr Aitken, Mr. R P G Anderson, Mr. A and Mrs. Anderson, Mr H R Bardon, Capt Barber, Miss Jean Barber, Mrs. M Barber, Lt-Col. M G H Barker, Mr G W Bentoa, Miss M D Blake, Mr E Blair, Mrs C V Bliss, Mr. Browning, Capt A L Butcher, Mr A G Caldwell, Mr S D Chaffel, Mr T M and Mrs Chappelle, Major B Clarke, Mr A W Cormack, Capt F C Crawford, Mr Crowe, Mr. Denielson, Mrs G H W Davies and child, Mr E C Dickinson, Capt N M P Durnford, Mr R C Egerton, Miss Ferguson, Mr F R H Fox, Capt J P Fullerton, Mr W Goldourn, Mrs W N C Grant, Major P Grey, Major W D Hall, The Hon. Mr. Justice Agha Haidar, Mr Hunt, Mr M A Hafiz, Miss Haworth, Mr J A Hawkings, Mr J C M Henderson, Capt Hilliard, Mr W T Holmes, Lt-Col C W Horton, The Hon Mr. J E B and Mrs Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., Mrs M E Hurrel, Mr P Hutton, Mr and Mrs Johnson, Mr M A and Mrs Khan and infant, Mr M H A Khan, Mrs A Ross Kincaer, Miss R M Layton, Mr Livesey, Capt D G R Leonard, Capt P J Long, Mr D S Macdonald, Mrs MacLean, Mr A W Marshall, Mr D McCarthy, Mrs McKenzie, Mr McPhee, Capt B J Devenish Mears, Mr L Middlecoat, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrice, Mr A B Morrison, Capt R Morrison, Mr Muire, Mrs. W H Nelson, Mr R Oakden, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., Capt H A Oatts, Mr L T Pankhurst, Mrs T V C Parker, Mr T M Patel, Mr R P and Mrs Patel and infant, Mr P J Peters, Mr Ponder, Mr S E Povey, Miss Poynder, Lt.-Col A Riddell, Lt-Col A J H Russell, Mrs F A Sachse, Mr S Schmertger, Capt A K Sahibyada, Mr H S Sayer, Mrs P C Sheridan, The Hon Mr. Justice F W Skemp, I.C.S., Major H D M Stevenson, Mr D M Swaine, Lt-Col E M Steward, Major J C and Mrs Tate, Major G E and Mrs. Toynbee, Mrs Tyson, Mrs H O Walker, child and nurse, Lt-Col. R T Wells, Mrs G Welshman, Mr F Wheatley, Mr C F W Williams, Mr J M Wrench, Mr. W. Young.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

The report of the working of this Society for the month of May last is as under:—

Grants:—Paid to the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch Rs. 300. The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch for Bhokarwadi Centre Rs. 200; the B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch for salary of Lady Superintendent Rs. 150; the B P Infant Welfare Society, Tarapur Branch for half month Rs. 82-8-0; total Rs. 732-8-0.

The following are important figures showing the work done in the City of Bombay:—

Average daily attendance for milk (Babies) Rs. 689.

Average daily number of babies fed at centres is 526.

Average daily number of mothers getting milk 81.

Average daily attendance for medicine (Babies) 658.

Average daily attendance for medicine (Mothers) 81.

Average daily attendance for treatment (Babies) 151.

Total monthy attendance for milk and medicine (Babies) 26,049.

Total monthly attendance at Clinics (Babies) 3,055.

Total monthly attendance at Clinics (Expectant Mothers) 180.

New Admissions (Babies) 391.

New Admissions expectant mothers 96.

Average daily number of babies bathed at centres 219.

Number of garments given away 124.

Number of deaths among babies attending centres 33.

Seers of Milk given free 1,319¾

Seers of milk sold at one anna per seer 1,757.

Seers of milk sold at two annas per seer 6,654¼.

Total visits to houses 7,163.

Number of new expectant mothers visited during the month 227.

Re-visits to all expectant mothers 627.

Number of cases conducted by Infant Welfare Society's Nurses 69

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Life Fund :—	33,394/-	50,988/-	78,855/-	108,598/-	234,000/
Paid-up Capital :-	35,308/-	52,268/-	53,841/-	57,220/-	108,435/

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Reader Friendship

The Bombay Chronicle belongs to that class of Indian journals which believe that clean news, wholesome interests and constructive influences are as necessary inside the pages of a newspaper as inside the walls of a home.

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INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CONGRESS

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

During the last decade developments in industry have been extremely rapid. They have as a matter of fact overtaken us. No individual alone can correctly interpret the whole process; it requires the bringing together of experiences and the thinking together over their meaning by persons whose purpose and spirit are social.

The coming together, therefore, from many countries, of men and women practically engaged in industrial activities and in work of social significance bearing on industry, for the purpose of analysing and considering the fundamental relationships between all sections of the industrial community is in itself an interesting and promising sign of the present times.

The International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions in Industry, with a membership extending over 27 countries, whose headquarters are situated at the Hague (Javastraat 66) Holland, will hold its first triennial Congress at Girton College, Cambridge, England, from June 27th to July 3rd, when this subject will be considered in its many aspects by employers, employees,, all grades of management, psychologists; personnel workers, industrial research workers, factory inspectors, educationalists and industrial social workers generally.

With such a subject the Congress will in itself demonstrate what may be considered the main function of the Association, namely, to provide a common meeting ground on a voluntary basis for members of all groups of tre industrial community. In the Association they come together not in the relationships to which they are accustmomed in industry (too often divided by the circumstances of conflict in interests), but as individuals meeting on common ground and thinking together about the fundamentals of their relationships. They are not merely observers remote from actual industrial life; nor are they participants so absorbed in industrial affairs as to be unable to understand the conditions which surround them. They are what might be called "participant observers," to use the phrase of a recent American writer (Miss Mary P. Follett), evoking from their own experience the ideas which may in themselves give rise to more harmonious relationships.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS.

The programme of the Congress will have two main parts: lectures for the presentation of fundamental aspects of this large subject, and round table discussions in which the members concerned in various phases of industrial activities will discuss together the significance of these larger principles in their daily application.

Preliminary to the treatment of the subject, statements from the different countries will be presented, showing the way in which fundamental relationships in industry are being affected by (1) co-operation within and between the various groups in industry, (2) education and training for all groups, (3) industrial welfare work including personnel and employment management, (4) scientific management, (5) industrial psychology, (6) vocational guidance. Out of these statements and the more comprehensive reports upon which they will be based, will be drawn material for discussion of the lectures and for use in the round table meetings.

The titles of the main lectures are "The Collective Idea, a consideration of experience in seeking agreement between groups in Industry"; "Groups in Industry, their origin, characteristics and activities"; "The Contribution of the Social Sciences to Industrial Relationships"; "The Effect of Scientific Management and Rationalisation upon Industrial Relationships"; "The Responsibility of the Consumer"; "Relationships within the Industrial Establishment."

The Round Table Sessions will deal with subjects taken from "Education and Training for all Groups in Industry"; "Personnel and Employment Management" and "Research in Industrial Relations" when such fundamental questions will be considered as "Is the Workers' Job the Centre of his Life as a Human Being?" "Leadership in Industry and the Choice of Executives"; "Policies in Employment and Discharge" and "The Relationship of Industry to Contemporary Civilisatoin."

REPORT OF LECTURES TO BE PUBLISHED.

Among the lectures and openers of discussion are: The Rt. Hon. Lord Askwith K.C.B., London. Dr. C. Delisle Burns, M.A., Author of "Industry and Civilisation" Lecturer, University of Glasgow. Mr. Paul Devinat, Director de l'Institut International d'Organisation scientifique du Travail, Geneve. Prof. Patrick Geddes, College des Ecossais, Montpellier, France. Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, Editor of "The Survey" and "Survey Graphic," New York City. Miss Mary van Kleeck, Director, Dept. of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York. Dr. Charles S. Myers, C.B.E., F.R.S. Director of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London. Frau Dr. Frieda Wunderlich, Schriftleiterin der Zeitschrift "Soziale Praxis und Archiv fur Volkswohlfahrt." Bureau fur Sozialpolitik, Berlin. Mr. George Cadbury, Managing Director, Messrs. Cadbury Bros. Ltd. Bournville Birmingham, England, Herr E. Lubbe, Werkzeugdreher, Vorzitzender des Gesamtbetriebsrates der Siemens-Schuckert A.-G. Berlin. Herr H. Mars B.A., Referent, Arbeitswissenschaftliches Referat der Kammer fur Arbeiter und Angestellte, Wien. Mr. Spencer Miller, Secretary of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America, New York. Mr. R. M. Olzendam, Staff Representative at the International Labour Office Geneva, of Industrial Relations Counselors Inc. of New York. Mr. H. Pauwels, Secretaire General, Confederation des Syndicats Chretiens de Belgique, Bruxelles. Dr. H. M. Vernon M.A., Investigator for the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, London. Mr. R. M. Fox, Author of "The Triumphant Machine," Ireland. Frau Dr. K. Gaebel, Oberregierungsrat in der Reichsanstalt fur Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung, Berlin-Friedenau. Miss Eugenia Lies, Director of Planning, Messrs. R. H. Macy and Co. Inc. New York. Dr. George H. Miles, Assistant Director, National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London.

The findings of this Congress will be embodied in a Report which the Association will publish in the course of 1928.

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TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

INDIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

DR. K. D. SHASTRI'S STATEMENT

Dr. K. D. Shastri, President of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha, and ex-President of the Indian Youth Congress, Madras, sends the following statement to the Press:

I deeply regret that some young men have, in the name of the Indian Youth Congress, Madras at which I presided, made some announcements which, to say the least, are unauthorised and misleading. One of these announcements referred to a young man as "leader" of Indian Youth Delegation to the World Youth Peace Congress, Holland. No such delegation nor leader is chosen by the Bharat Yuvak Sangha. Sadhu Vaswani was requested to represent Order of Young India at the World Youth Peace Congress, Holland, but he has decided not to proceed to Europe on the ground that there is much to do in India yet. My Europe, Sadhu Vaswani says, is in India and every minute I may spare must be given to the nation's youth. Equally, misleading and unauthorised is the announcement about the next session of the Indian Youth Congress in Calcutta. It is a pity that such announcements were sent to press in the name of the Indian Youth Congress, Madras, without so much even as a reference to me in my capacity at once as President of that Youth Congress and of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha under whose auspices the Congress was organised. I may add that the Youth Congress, Madras ceased to exist after 2nd January, 1928, so that to talk of "electing" any "delegation" or "leader" in the name of Youth Congress, Madras after that date is, to say the least, most misleading; nor has any person been authorised by the Bharat Yuvak Sangha to raise money from the public for any delegation to the World Youth Peace delegation to the World Yuth Peace Congress, Holland. No delegation to the World Youth Peace Congress, Holland, is yet decided upon by the Bharat Yuvak Sangha. Applications are, however, invited from young men qualified to represent Indian Youth movement in Europe and prepared to meet their expenses both ways from India to Europe and back from Europe to India. All such applications many kindly be sent to the Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha, Bhakti Ashram, Jaipur (Rajputana).

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

The cartmen of Delhi have sent a memorial to the Chief Commissioner complaining of the high-handedness of the authorities concerned in the guise of preventing cruelty to animals. They further complain that the Police arrest them without any rhyme or reason and thus deprive them of their little income. In conclusion, they pray that facilities should be provided for them. ("Hamdard").

As Mr. Saiyed Ross Masud, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, is about to relinquish his high office, meetings are being held in different parts of the State calling upon the Muslim University, Aligarh, to appoint him as its Vice-Chancellor. In most cases, the conveners of these meetings are "Old Boys" of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh.—("Hamdard").

"Hamdard" considers aviation for India as a source of great economic danger for her inasmuch as contracts for different aerial services will be given on the foreigners and secondly they will, from the political view-point, form nothing less than fatters for her.

Cases of cocaine smuggling have become so frequent in Delhi that not a day passes when one or two persons are not arrested in connection with the sale of this drug. In spite of the fact that offenders receive adequate punishment for their crimes, yet there are no signs of the abatement of this offence We cannot say who is responsible for such a state of affairs. But we hope that the local police will adopt special measures to deal with the situation.—("Hamdard").

The Delhi Municipality has received innumerable complaints with regard to the administration of the Victoria Zenana Hospital and the Lady Hardinge Hospital and now it has appointed a committee of seven ladies as visitors to these hospitals. They are Begam Ansari, Begam Muhammad Ali, Begam Abdur Rahman Vakil, Mrs. Sultan Singh, Mrs. Diwanchand, Mrs. Chatterji, and Mrs. Gududiya. The Municipality has also decided to build some private rooms in these hospitals so that relatives of the indoor patients may stay there. Doctors in charge of these hospitals have been forbidden to practice privately. A complaint-book will also be kept so that complaints or suggestions may be written therein.—("Hamdard").

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One of the conditions of the compromise recently effected between Mumtaz Begam and her husband, Abdur Rahman, is that the latter should reside at the former's place of residence. Mumtaz Begam will, under no circumstances, reside at her husband's residence —("Aina").

The proprietors of a well-known firm of Kucha Ghasi Ram, Delhi, have generously paid Rs. 3,500 to the D. A. V. High School, Delhi, for the construction of a room after their name. —("Tej").

FAIZI'S TRANSLATION OF GITA.

The Secretary, Kurukshetar Sabha, Delhi, has placed at the disposal of the Hindu Maha Sabha a manuscript copy of the Persian translation of the Bhagavad Gita as done by Faizi during the reign of Akbar. The Hindu Sabha is now inviting subscriptions so that the book may be printed and made available for the public. The Sabha is of opinion that the publication of this translation will go a great way in cementing Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Delhi Musalmans have set apart the 17th of June as the Prophet's Day with a view to popularising the teachings of the Prophet of Islam.—("Tej").

Commenting on the Bardoli struggle, "Bande Mataram" writes:—The Bardoli struggle has assumed a stage when every part of the country should leave no stone unturned with a view to helping the peasants of that place. In particular, this province is under a deep obligation of Gujarat, and this fact demands that the Punjab should surpass other provinces in helping the Bardoli struggle. At the time when this Province was passing through the ordeal of the Martial Law regime, it was Gujarat which had rendered the greatest help. It is now the duty of the Punjab to repay the debt now that Gujarat is engaged in a hard struggle.

Saiyed Taufiq Al-Bukri has returned to Egypt after 17 years. He is an Egyptian nationalist and a political leader. Besides, he is a great literary man of the man.—("Hamdard").

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 26 1928

A LETTER FROM LONDON

WHAT AFRICA STANDS FOR

ATTEMPTED DEFENCE OF SAZONOFF.

(By A Special Contributor).

LONDON, June 7.

NEW JOURNAL ON AFRICA.

In drawing the atention of friends of the "coloured territories of the world" to the apearance of "Africa", a preliminary issue dated June 1928, heralding a monthly in 1929, it must not be supposed that we endorse all the views of our old friend the Editor. He is Duse Mohamed Efendi, who for many years carried on propaganda, and publication to the great loss and misery of himself and his printers, in Fleet Street London. To-day he is founder and General Secretary of the America-Asia Association, late of Detroit but now of Suite 639, No. 55 West Forty-Second Street, New York City. Here also is issued the venture "Africa". For the modest sum of Rs. 7, the subscriber is promised 14 issues in the first year that "Africa" starts to appear.

MEMORIES OF LONDON.

The Editor in his sample or "trial balloon" number refers to his connection with the Anglo-Ottoman (subsequently Anglo-Turkish) Society in London, and the historical glimpse is interesting. The special function of the Turcophile organisations in this country having long passed away (at least, so the Turkish rulers think), the general watching brief against that perverted Imperialism which sees its interests in the injury of others has now passed into other hands. The East-West Circle now embraces the work, once usefully carried on by the following organisations: Anglo-Turkish Society; International Information Bureau; Eastern ditto; East-West Club; Defence of the Muslim Riff: while latterly the Indian National Agency has agreed to join forces, on condition that the East-West Circle resumes bona fide activity in the interests of Oriental peoples.

WHAT "AFRICA" STANDS FOR.

As in the case of his old publications, "The African Times and Orient Review" and "The Africa and Oriental Review," which resembled each other in ambitious endeavour and expensive defeat, "Africa", while espousing the cause of the negro races, the Muslim populations and the South and East in general, seeks to get hold of a little of the filthy lucre which the Westerners and Northerners seem so peculiarly capable of acquiring and accumulating. A trading section is set up, a Continental African Information Bureau run from the same Room No. 639, and we are not quite clear that the "Baby Face Beauty Preparations" Distributing Company (which can take the curl out of hair) is not connected with the combine. America now, as Britain in the past, is requested to find new markets in Africa, and entrust the market research and advice to those who specially understand. In this way, it is hoped that a publication and propaganda that would fail to attract sufficient material support for purely political or religious work may secure the sinews of war from the aspirants to commercial fortune.

On the political side, the object is to cause the American and other non-African and non-Asiatic peoples to comprehend the African and Islamic races. To know a people is to appreciate them, the Editor says. He thinks that African are no nearer the simian ancestry of the human brotherhood than many another member of our race whom he has met. He sums up thus: "One wisp of whiskers makes the whole world kin". This is real cute. At the same time, it hurst us: for we wear a wisp of whisker, as the Yankee calls our muss-tash. But this Editor fellow adds: "We mean to tell the truth till it hurts the teller". That's more humane than hurting the other feller; but we suppose this altruism will stop short of such disclosures as will stop the flow of subscriptions and dry up the founds of generosity.

A WIDE AFRICA.

Africa not only consists of negro races and their less numerous subjugators, but embraces the following peoples whom the Editor desires to champion. Egyptians both of Coptic and Arab extraction, Moors, Tunisian Arabs, East African and Saharan Arabs; while in the past we had some interesting facts about Tripolitanians, Algerians, Iraqi Arabs and events and peoples in Asia.

The preliminary number is good reading; though, as we have said, we cannot endorse all that the Editor says, for example about Ibn Sa'oud, and about the events preceding the Great War. The writing is lucid and easy. We will quote the portion relative to the Turcophile movement in Britain, and the recent attempted defence of M. Sazonoff, the Tsarist Foreign Minister, by that ex-Minister himself.

DEFENCE OF SAZONOFF.

Mr. Duse Mohamed writes:—

"The Russian Imperial Foreign Minister, Serge Sazonov, has written a book of Reminiscences, which he calls 'Fateful Years-1909-1916,' and is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company at dollars 4.00.

"This interesting book is intended to prove that Russia was not responsible for the late war, and it would appear from a perusal of the conversations which occurred between the late Czar and Serge Sazonov that the contention is justified. It does appear, however, that the Russian ex-Imperial Minister has suppressed some rather vital points, and misstated others in regard to those activities in the Balkan States that inevitably led to the suspicions of the Central Powers in regard to Imperal Russia's intentions. For instance, as Vice-President and co-founder with Mr. Arthur Field, of the Anglo-Ottoman Society, London, which took form on the 5th of August 1913, (as a result of the late Earl Asquith's speech before the Birmingham, England Chamber of Commerce, two weeks previously), I had ample means of obtaining first hand diplomatic information from Turkish sources in regard to the events leading up to the Balkan War of 1913".

Mr. Duse Mohamed omits reference to Mr. Field's connection with still earlier Turcophile work dating from 1912; but that is not a very serious matter). He proceeds:—

TSARIST INTRIGUE.

"Consequently, when Serge Sazonov implies that Russia had no designs on Constantinople, he does not speak with that accuracy one would expect from him at a time when he has no possible hope of once more controlling the foreign affairs of Russia. The facts are as follows: Turkey had been reliably informed that Russia had engineered the Balkan Confederation comprising Greece, Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria. It was privately arranged that these states should descend upon Turkey and that Bulgaria operating through Macedonia would seize Constantinople and hand it over to Imperial Russia, who for more than a century previously had determined to rule from the Bosphorus at all costs. She had been obstructed by England and France, the two Mediterranean powers who were not anxious to be rivalled on the North African coast, particularly by England, especially after the building of the Suez Canal and Lord Beaconsfield's subsequent purchase of the Khedive Ismail's shares in that waterway to India".

RIVAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Mohamed dishes up, attractively enough, the old staw about British interests and French fears, which make one almost comprehend Tsarist contempt for their hypocrisy and envy the repetition of facts about British rights in India and the militancy of France is seldom accompanied by anything other than mild reproof; but Germany! Ah, there you have a monster of course. Not so unadulterated a villain as Mr. Mohamed made him out to be in the difficult years for a newspaper man 1914 to 1918. For there are many hyphenate-Americans still left in America and they have good fat wallets for humanitarian causes mixed with business. The people of America, for all the bitterness of their 1917-18 war period have been wise enough to let the bitterness subside.

That ferocious advocate of American America" with the extremely un-American name of Gino Speranza says in his book "Race or Nation" (Bobbs-Merrill Company). "Ever since the World War closed some people have industriously attempted to make us 'forget' the tragic experience of our country, when large numbers of residents and citizens of German stock had to face the choice of being, intimately, spiritually and culturally, wholly with American democracy or outside of it (if not against it)" Speranza then, half unwillingly, abondons the attack on the "hyphenates" in deference to this very wise public attitude of conciliation. Even he quotes Abe Lincoln: "Let us therefore study the incidents in this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be avenged."

In deference to such a splendid measure of healing as that our friend Mohamed reduces his assault on Germans materially as compared with the tendencious repetitions of Togoland Atrocities etc. during the perod itself of the Great War. Enough has since come to light about the substitution of neglectful and oppressive mandatory rule for the intelligent capitalism of the Germans in Daar es SSalaam, for example, to silence many of the war-time Allied All-fied propagandists and their sudden converts.

ANCIENT HISTORY, WELL DEAD

Mr. Duse Mohamed gives us the following view of the wicked old diplomacy which has split the world, and which continues to split it,—Russia asking for the complete overthrow of said diplomacy, the rest of the world artfully trying to reintroduce it amidst the new scenery of the League of Nations, "Washing Conferences", and International Labour Offices. He says:—

"Britain feared that a Russian encroahment on the Mediterranean would result in a potential conquest of her Eastern Empire from the West, even as she feared a Russian descent upon India through Afghanistan. It will be recalled that Great Britain from the time of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was always on the most friendly diplomatic terms with Turkey until the advent of Gladstone. And it was only after Gladstone became Prime Minister that the term 'Unspeakable Turk' bulked largely in English literature and English Liberalism became absolutely Anti-Turk. It should also be stated that Turkey, having received the information mentioned above, caused her troops to be mobolized in Macedonia for manoeuvres on the borders of Bulgaria. Bulgaria made representations to the Russian Minister at Sofia which resulted in a protest by the combined Powers against the manoeuvres".

MORE FORGOTTEN FACTS.

"Kamel Pasha, The Grand Vizier, informed the diplomatic corps at Constantinople that he possessed accurate information that Bulgaria and the Balkan States intended to make war on Turkey. The Russian Ambassador, who was, most voluble in his assurances that there would be no aggressive measures on the part of Bulgaria or the Balkan States, together with the representatives of the Powers, collectively assured the Porte that they would undertake to prevent any aggression against Turkey by the Balkan Confederation, which alleged aggression they claimed had no foundation in fact. Kemal Pasha, thereupon called off the manoeuvres, disbanded the army and sent the levies to their homes in the outlying districts of the Empire. Within three weeks after the demobolization Ferdnand of Bulgaria hurled his ultimatum at the defenceless Turks and the first Balkan war began."

SETTING SAZONOFF RIGHT.

"The 'success' of the Balkan armies against denuded Turkish Garrisons is now a matter of common knowledge, but when Bulgaria reached the Chatalja lines with her guns trained on Constantinople, the Russian Minister at Sofia discovered, as Serge Sazonov admits, that King Ferdinand had his royal robes prepared for a triumphal entry as the conqueror of the City of Constantine. It was here then that Russia by reason of the fact that Ferdinand was expected and had promised to take Constantinople for Russia, unleashed Greece, Servia and Montenegro on Bulgaria, resulting in the second Balkan war. Russia's Ex-Imperial Foreign Minister has failed to give these facts the prominence they deserve as a background for the events which led up to the assassination of the archduke of Austria".

B. B. AND C. I. LOCAL SERVICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company is, it seems, bent upon increasing unemployment by its 'accelerated' local service. Passengers leaving suburbs in morning at 9-30 or 10 in the hope of reaching the destination at 10-30 or 11 find themselves stranded anywhere in the midway. Being late out of all proportion the clerk stealthily enters the office looking askance lest he may catch the eye of his employer. The employer is not to be blamed if he has to reprimand his clerk for being regularly irregular. Anyhow the clerk settles his account with his employer. But the same misfortune awaits him at night also. The housewife is ready to greet him at the room-door and puts him several questions for being so very late. She does not readily accept that it is the 'accelerated' local service, which is the root-cause.

Moreover trains stop at places where there is no platform and bulky passengers, not excepting the females, have got to be dragged down. The ungraceful bulk creates a peal of laughter among the envious slims, not without considerable torture, both physical and mental, to the former. The 3rd class passenger feels a bit relieved to see that the cushioned-passengers are also faring no better than those of his most-paying but much-hated class.

Such deadlocks at night time are really God-send to train-hawkers, who can make a clean sweep of their stuff, good or bad. The poor passenger is a sufferer in every way. He feels awfully hungry in the evening and consumes any kind of stuff he gets and spoils his stomach and wastes his hard-earned money. It is now high time that the Railway Company puts the things in order. It is no use saying that this is the first monsoon of the electrification, or that the automatic signals do not work well. If this state of affairs is to continue for a long time to come or is going to be repeated periodically, the Railway Company should provide for light refreshment after, say, 7 in the evening, and manage to accommodate the clerks who may be thrown out of employment, of course, only for the reason of being late, and not for any other reasons.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWANDAS ADHVARYU.

Vile Parle, June 22.

IMPORTANCE OF VERNACULARS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We all appreciate the speech delivered by Sayed Ross Masood, the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad (Deccan); but one, who knows the State of primary and secondary education as it obtains in the Nizam's dominions, must painfully admit the fact that the Director of Instruction does not evince half the zeal in the application of those principles which he has come a long way to advocate. In his jurisdiction the education, primary and secondary, is carried on through the medium of Urdu, a foreign tongue to the subjects of the dominions. More than eighty per cent. of the population speaks Kannad or Telagu. Only thirteen per cent. of the population has Urdu as their vernacular. The other vernaculars, Kannad and Telagu absolutely have no place in the curriculum of the Nizam's University. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Deccan), many times in many ways. Instead of taking steps to introduce such healthy changes when would increase the facilities for education, he comes to Poona all the long way from Hyderabad, to sing the praises of vernacular as a medium of instruction, the importance of which the Director does not seem to have understood.

My humble suggestion, therefore, to the Director is to apply the very principles which he had been good enough to advocate before the Poona public.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. JAHAGIRDAR.

Bombay, June 20.

MR. JINNAH AS MR. BALDWIN!

MR. IYENGAR'S DISAPPOINTMENT

DEWAN CHAMAN LALL'S WESTWARD JOURNEY.

Dewan Chaman Lal contributes the following article, which describes the latter part of his voyage to Geneva, to the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore:—

GENEVA, May 31.

There is more to be said about Cairo, but as this is a mere diary of impressions and digressions I am making no attempt to do any more than to peep through a series of key-holes as a man might do standing on a moving staircase.

There are, for instance, our legislators amusing themselves with camel rides, some in flying dhoties and some in trousers out at Pooles. This contrast is vividly illustrative of changing India in spite of Bipin Chandra Pal's very serious remark in the Legislative Assembly in the days when he was a member—a remark irreverently greeted by his colleagues with loud and controllable laughter:

Sir: Do we not know that trousers are going down and dhoties are going up?

HIS OWN CHOICE.

And I remember a very handsome donkey-boy at the Pyramids who had picked up very good English off the tourists—most decidedly a slight Cambridge accent—who told me that his two little sisters of ten and twelve were already married.

I predict a great future for Miss Katherine Mayo in the villages round about the Pyramids. But it was a genuine pleasure—in spite of the disgusting leer in his eyes—to hear him talk of marrying himself the girl of his choice.

NO PURDAH.

Although such a state of affairs is not generally to be met with in our own villages in the Punjab, yet we know that there is no real Purdah amongst the peasantry and that the bridegroom has often been socially familiar with his bride for years.

The process of disintegration in regard to obsolete social customs has set in India as well as in Egypt, but the pace is quicker in the land of the Pyramids.

FREE MEN.

And then the fertility of the black soil. Every inch is well and regularly planted—cotton, cotton and more cotton. The villages are clean—there are many more pucca houses than Zavlis; but on the out skirts there is evidence, in the slums, of grinding and miserable poverty.

Land which can produce three bumper crops a year should support in ease and comfort every man who lives on the soil.

But no! It was not free men who built the Pyramids and the fear steals upon me that it is not free men who till the soil of Egypt.

A NEW EXPERIENCE

The train journey from Cairo to Port Said, less than 300 Kilometres, is amazplenty of laughter when Mr. Srinivasa with the beautiful landscape, little woods, plentiful water, the thick matted tresses of the corn crop, level soil spread over with a green mantle and the evening stealing upon it all with just a touch of the mist.

We almost forgot to dine—but the dinner was delicious—melons and ragouts and cucumbers and carrots and roasts—with plenty of laughter when Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was initiated into the mysteries of a cigarette and taught how to light one.

WHO WAS MACGREGOR.

We arrived at Port Said tired. Nevertheless the shop windows of Simon Artz were interesting at midnight. We bought cigarettes.. Mr. Jinnah was the centre of addressed variously as Mr. Macgregor, Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin.

Nobody knows who Macgregor was, but I suppose he is the symbol of Scotland and, as such, whoever he was in the flesh, must have given a great deal of brother to the hawkers of Port Said.

Naturally they think of him with reverence and awe. And we bought flowers—narcissus and rose, bunches of them for a few piastres. And we crossed and recrossed the new floating bridge in the canal which eliminates the wearisome journeys by boat and the troublesome landings.

DISAPPOINTED.

However, the boat carried one disappointed soul and that was Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. He had made up his mind to make the acquaintance of the great builder of the canal who died in poverty (conclusively disproving the capitalist doctrine that rewards go by merits).

The heavy and ungainly statue stands at the mouth of the Suez Canal, but at one o'clock in the morning it was pitch dark and nothing could be seen of it. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar contented himself by reading over again the description given in the guide-book.

Curiously enough he was the first on board the ship to spot Stramboli. But then it was not difficult to make a mistake about an active volcani in the sea. However, we all felt that the discovery was on a par with the feat performed by Columbus.

MORE GLOBE-TROTTERS.

And it was thus that we passed along the coast of Crete and the Italian Coast and crossed the Straits and saw Etna in the distance and the vine-clad hills until we arrived at Marseilles and said the long-awaited good-byes only to discover that most of us had to renew the how-do-you-dos at the Hotel Splendide as no convenient train was available either for Paris or for Geneva until late at night.

However, we were over-joyed to meet the globe-trotters, Mr. and Mrs. Deep Narayan Singh of Bihar. They had just come from Nice and were on their way to Mexico—Mexico with memories of Turner's early poems and of Cailes who when hailed with shouts of "Christ the King", said: "No, Christ the carpenter, Christ the friend of the poor, but not Christ the King."

TO GENEVA.

In our leisurely fashioun we arranged to meet at lunch in New York! Meanwhile we lunched at La Reserve feasting our eyes upon the blue waters of the lazy bay.

Thus ended a splendid voyage—the celebrities disappearing one by one to the Mecca of bons viveurs—Paris—Mr. Narrottam Morarjee, the Indian Employees' Delegate, flying to Copenhagen to attend an International Conference of Employers, only to find on arrival that the venue had been changed to Geneva, and Lord Sinha and myself to Geneva.

TRAIN VISIONS.

It was cold. The mountains were covered with snow, but the sun was delicious, in spite of the fact that after a sleepless night in a Wagon-lit bed; because of sheets that had apparently been steamed dry, (one could easily wipe the soot off one's hands with the damp sheets) we were not in a mood to admire anything.

Nevertheless I have visions of noisy waterfalls (I think the Elizabethans were the first to notice the joy in the sound of falling waters)—a cart with upturned shafts like two appealing arms flung towards the sky, little patchy vineyards along the mountain side and a stone statue of Christ blessing, on the top of a lonely crag.

And that was the end for the moment of the key-holes and the moving staircase.

CENTRAL SALSETTE

LACK OF ROADS

The area lying between Ville Parle on the West and Kurla on the East and with Andheri at the North and Koli-Kalyan on the South covering many square miles is to-day without a single through road. You simply cannot get to Central Salsette by road because there is not one. This is one of the "slaughtered innocents" of the Development Department, for times without number has that department had proposals for through roads across Salsette put before it both by its own officials and outsiders but not a single anna has been produced for the purpose. There is, however, now in preparation a comprehensive scheme for opening up Central Salsette by through roads and it will be submitted soon to Government by a well-known engineer acting for landowners in the area.. It behoves the shrewd investor in lands to keep an eye on this promising area. The Kurla to Andheri Railway is doing a lot to make the area known but new connecting roads will do a wonderful lot more.—"Property Market."

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